YES!
"P & O"
IS 10 YEARS OLD.
PURE & OLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,216—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1901.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	9th April
* CALEDONIA	7526	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. L. Langborne	23th "
* PENINSULAR	5257	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7526	E. H. Gordon	4th May
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5257	T. Leigh	18th "
* ORIENTAL	6394	J. F. Jephson	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
* PERSIA	8007	W. A. Wheler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	6394	J. F. Jephson	15th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th March, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st May, 1901.
* IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st June, 1901.

* She will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	on 13th April, 1901.
TRIESTE	A. Mirka	5055	in May, 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 633-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,963	23rd April, 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Saracen House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. RUBATTINO	4,580	O. Canepa	19th April 1901
" DONBALDUINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th May, 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT, CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.	Captains
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	26th April, 1901. S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets			
	Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	962	962-8	963	1,025-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S.S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th April, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS & PASSENGER AGENTS,
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)
8, Hornby Road—BOMBAY.



CALCUTTA—84, Council House street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—22, Water Street.
PORT SAID—3, Quay Francois Joseph.
MARSEILLE—82, Rue de la Loge (Bourse).

Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, South Africa.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at Interest to be learned on Application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES Kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at invariably favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS,



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers to all parts of the World.

FOREIGN and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS PAY and PENSIONS drawn, and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, DELHI, AGRA, BENARES, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRCT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th April, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 9th April, at 10 a.m., calls at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvi (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 11th April, at 10 a.m., (ung at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the forenoon or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, MOZAMBIQUE, IBO, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 17th April.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. MERKARA, 3,099 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 10th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th April 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Far, and full information furnished by return post, on application.

Special attention paid to the groups of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Bgage taken over at the Railway Station and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Hen S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Bilie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,208	Sellier	11th Apr., 1901.
OCKANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	6th June 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "SYDNEY," Captain Oubert, 4,232 tons, to sail on or about 1st May, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.



THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
S.S. SULTAN	2814	Pohlenz	13th April.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, and MOMBASSA, and all the Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL (Durban.)

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadows Street.
Bombay, 25th March, 1901.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

A STEAMER, to Sail about 2nd April.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 8th March, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.



GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, forming a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a powerful aid and mild purgative, and is recommended for DELICATE Children. Sold in Tins and Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE & CO.,
Proprietors.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

SQUIBB'S.

AGUE SPECIFIC.

A MOST POWERFUL, RELIABLE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR

Influenza, Malarial Fevers, Ague, Chill, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Dumbague, AND ALL DISEASES

Arising from Biliary derangement caused by Malaria. Is used as a Preventive and cure in Epidemic Fevers and Plague.

SOLD by all CHEMISTS for Re. 1.

☞ Beware of spurious Imitations.

MADON SONS & CO.,

CHEMISTS. DRUGGISTS.
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL COOKING STOVES.
Latest atterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
Frm Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.

ART STUDIES,
By Leding Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES
from Steard (London) and other Makers.

NILGRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

C. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

ORIENTAL GOVERMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE REURNS FOR 1900 SHOW

INCREAED BUSINESS

AND

LARGE NCREASE TO FUNDS,

WHICHNOW EXCEED

RS. 1,70,00,000.

and arenvested in

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Claims Paid for ver ONE CRORE,

since the Compay was established.

LOWEST SAFE RATES,

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,

LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES,

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Full particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

TRAVELLERS TO EUROPE



WILL FIND

ALL KINDS OF TRAVELLING KIT AT

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUX, VALISES, AND HOLDALLS.

UNIFORM CASES AND LADIES' BONNET BOXES.

THE "KLIPPIT" LADIES HAT CASE TO HOLD 6 HATS.

A LARGE VARIETY OF

JAPANNED STEEL AND LEATHER COVERED TRUNKS, SOILED LINEN BAGS.

DECK CHAIRS. DECK CHAIRS.

GENT'S UNDERCLOTHING

A VERY FINE SELECTION OF

DRESSING CASES AND BAGS.

TOILET REQUISITES

MEDICINES AND PATENT PREPARATIONS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CAKES:

WEDDING CAKES,

BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES

OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:

SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLATS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,

MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.

DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:

TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at
RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.
TELEPHONE NO. 42.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,

(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON

(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

GEO. GAHAGAN, & CO.,

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, METAL AND TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

BRIDGES, GIRDERS, ROOFS, AND STRUCTURAL WORK

Of all kinds made in our WORKS and erected if desired in any part of INDIA.

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS AND OF ALL WEIGHTS UP TO 10 TONS EACH.

FORGINGS UNDER STEAM HAMMERS, RIVETING BY HYDRAULIC RIVETER.

MUNICIPAL REQUIREMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SANITARY AND WATERWORKS REQUIREMENTS.

SUPPLIERS OF

CAST AND WROUGHT IRON PIPES, GALVANIZED PLAIN AND CORRUGATED IRON PLATES.

BARS, ANGLES AND TEES (IRON AND STEEL), ROLLED BEAMS, TOOLS, CEMENT, ETC. ETC.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

BELLASIS ROAD BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR CYCLISTS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., are offering the following "PREMIER" CYCLES at GREAT REDUCTIONS to clear their entire Stock.

GENTLEMEN'S

		List Cash Price. Rs.	
5	Popular Premiers	250	188
1	Model "Premier" Road Racer.	265	200
9	Model "S" Premier Roadsters	270	203
1	Model "P" Premier Roadster	330	247
2	Model "O" Premier Road Racers.	330	247
3	Premier Path Racers	330	247
3	Premier "Kohinoor"	335	251
1	Polo-Premier	360	270
3	Premier "Royals"	360	270
4	Duplex Premiers	450	337

LADIES'

6	Kangaroo Premiers	235	176
5	Popular Premiers	265	200
6	Model "H" Premiers	270	203
3	Model "G" Premiers	335	251
8	Kohinoor Premiers	335	251
4	Royal Premiers	360	270

All machines fitted with the Latest Dunlop Tyres.
All machines are up to date.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BETTER THAN WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SEND FOR PEACOCK BRAND.

TAPP SAUCE

AND 40 VARIETIES OF

CHUTNEY, JELLIES, PICKLES, PRESERVES ETC.

THE BEST STUFF MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE INDIAN CHUTNEY MFG. CO.

36, CHURCH GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
⅞ inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 ⅜ inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES AND GERMAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAWKRANT IN TINS.
BISMARCK AND IMPERIAL HERRINGS IN TOMATO AND MUSHROOM SAUCE.

ABSINTHE (PERNOD FILS).
KUMMEL.
MANDARINO (LIQUEUR).
ANISETTE (BERARD & ROGERS).
KIRSCHENWASSER.
CREMES & LIQUORS ASSORTED.

MASTICA OHIO, Rs. 2-8 Per Bottle.
DUC DE MARS (dry) CHAMPAGNE.
ASTI SPUMANTE (SPARKLING).
FRENCH VERMOUTH (ROUGE).
ITALIAN VERMOUTH (BLANC).
MALAGA, BARBERA, &c.

ITALIAN RICE, MACARONI & VERMICELLI.
LENTILS and SPLIT PEAS; WALNUTS.
ALMONDS, MALAGA RAISINS, FRENCH PRUNES.
MANGOES, AFFONSA & BANGANAPALLI.

ATTENTION is drawn to our
CHIANTI CLASSICO, CLARET, a Recommended

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.

April 15th, 16th, 18th, and 19th.

Box plan at SOUNDY & Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. FRANZ FERDINAND, from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 7. The Company's Surveyor, CAPTAIN MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within 7 days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. No surveys can be allowed after the 7 days or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1901.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have APPOINTED WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 17th and 18th April, 1901, for the purpose of BALLOTTING for an ELECTIVE TRUSTEE of the Port of Bombay to act during the absence of Mr. J. M. DICK, who has obtained six months' leave, from the 1st instant.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M. on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 4th April, 1901.

WANTED.

TO fill the post of APPRAISER in H. M. Customs, Bombay, on a Salary of Rs. 400 per mensem, a man, preferably European, under 30 years of age, with a good general knowledge of Mercantile business and a special acquaintance with Silks and piece goods.

Applications with testimonials to be addressed to the Commissioner of Customs, Bombay, till the 20th instant.

E. GRAY,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

THE ORIGINAL SHIP-BRAND INDIAN CONDIMENTS, SUCH AS

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F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE, Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1892 and 1899 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1892 and 1899, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.
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Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
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9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
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The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

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Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STEANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GUN METAL CIGARETTE CASES, Snuff-Boxes, and Tobacco Boxes. New goods in Gun Metal at MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

EK-DAM! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

A SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT, with 23 illustrations and anecdotes of the late Queen-Empress will be issued free to registered subscribers of the "English Mail" this week. Price 4 annas to non-registered subscribers.

MANGOES! Fine MANGOES BOMBAY, Rs. 15 and APPLES AMERICAN Rs. 12 per 100; Cash or V. P.—TUKINA and Co.

ASQUITH & LORD, Opposite Clock Tower. Gent's evening Dress suits, Rs. 75, Silk Lined Dress Jackets from Rs. 40, White Dress Vests, Rs. 9-8, Dress Sash Belts, Rs. 5-2, Dress Pums, Rs. 9-12.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only trustworthy, respectable, sober and honest SERVANTS of all denominations are SUPPLIED by B. STEPHENS & Co. 22 Church Gate Street.

WANTED.—EXPERIENCED BUTLER in the mofussil for a District Officer, will be expected to travel with camp. Thorough knowledge of English speaking, reading, writing indispensable. First class references required. Pay Rs. 30. Apply enclosing original references (which will be returned) to "DISTRICT OFFICER," care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, a GENTLEMAN to take charge of a business. Owner going home. Security required Rs. 3,000. Apply "X" care of this paper.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

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WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Another at Malabar Hill, facing the sea. Apply to JAFFERBHAI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders. &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-2-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER, prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, gives instant relief, and is the best application for chafings and all excoriations of the skin. Can be used to the most tender Infant. Per tin. Ans. 12. —35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shillings, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

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A LOCAL COMPANY with FUNDS INVESTED in INDIA and entire MANAGEMENT in INDIA.

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Secretaries and Agents.
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L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

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WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union [illegible] Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to [illegible] business at Current Rates.

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Chief Representatives for Bombay,
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Chief Representatives [illegible]

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THE CELEBRATED AND NEVER-FAILING AUSTRALIAN TONIC AND CONDITION POWDER for Horses, Cattle, Dogs, Poultry and Live Stock generally, a trial will speak for itself. Separate preparations for each class of Live Stock. BE YOUR OWN VET. and write for "Salvitis" Annual, contg High Art Plates of Prize Live Stock and fully detailing ALL Ailments with their Remedies, supplied gratis. We also stock AUSTRALIAN FODDER (a "tit-bit" for Australian Horses in the East) Chaff, Bran, Oats, Lucerne and Oaten Hay (in Bales). Also "Country Crushed Food," our "SPECIAL" BRAND.

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THE said LAUNCH can now be seen at BOMBAY, BORI BANDAR, Offers and inquiries may be addressed to

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Veraval, Junagadh State.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AT PAREL ROAD AND PIRKHAN LANE, 1ST NAGPADA.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by public Auction, at the respective premises, on the undermentioned date and hours, the whole of the materials for removal of the following properties.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th April, 1901, at 3-30 p.m., on the premises at Parel Road.

Whole of the materials for removal of house No 282, sub-numbers 4 and 3.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th April, 1901, at 4 p m on the premises, at Pirkhan Lane, 1st Nagpada.

Whole of the materials for removal of houses Nos. 5, 30 and 31 and 66-70.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, April 5th, 1901.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OILMANSTORES, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Abdool Hoosen Essoofally—

218 cases oilmanstores or provisions from Crosse and Blackwell, C. and E. Morton, Huntley and Palmer, &c., &c., consisting of condensed swiss milk, jams, vinegar, biscuits, table salt, sauce, potted meat, fishes, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay 5th April, 1901.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Household furniture such as sofas, easy chair, sideboard, chest of drawers, cabinet, almirahs, cupboards, dressing and washhand tables, cots, meat-safe, hat-stand, writing and camp-tables, wardrobe, large musical box, Celestina, books.
1 Microscope in case, medical and other books,
1 S. B. Express rifle by James Lang and Son with Westly Richards' patent Breech Action H. M. in good condition taking No. 2 express cartridge, in case with tools.
2 Milner's safes and stands, almost new.
2 iron safes by Richard M. Lord, new.
1 ebonized grand cottage piano, by Wagner, almost new.
1 English 12 stops organ by John Malcolm, London.
On account of the concerned ex s. s. Gloamin.
60 bundles, each 1 dozen, buckets.

AT 2 P.M.

Several lady's and gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 Lady's "Rudge Whitworth" bicycle in perfect order.
1 light vis-a-vis, in good order.
1 Second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 high wheel dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and neat French-polished blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, crockery and glassware, sweet-toned Mahogany Cottage piano by Marcks & Co., strong built Victoria, handsome bay Waler horse, very fast and good for hill work, set of harness, windproof lamps, carpets, table ornaments, Singer's Sewing Machine etc., the property of C. FLOR Esq. proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the Sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Belle Vue, Maria Hill, Mazagon, the valuable and substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture, cottage piano by Soundy, nine stops organ by Gilbert, L. Baner & Co. lady's and gent's bicycles, girl's tricycle, Doctor's Brougham, handsome Vis-a-Vis, office Shigram, black Waler horse, harnesses, child's pony, lady's and baba saddles, Mahogany dining table to sit for 10 persons, large size rare shikar oilpaintings, aviary, fish aquarium, large cooking stove, pea fowls, fowl houses, big studio stool, hand and foot sewing Machines by Singer, a large collection of choice rare plants in tubs and pots, etc. the property of W. H. McCAUN Esq. Assistant Collector, Salt Revenue, proceeding to England.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON GIRGAUM OR BREACH CANDY ROAD, AND IN BENHAM HALL LANE, NEAR THE PORTUGUESE CHURCH.

On SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the concerned in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th day of December, 1897, the following landed properties, viz:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 2,426 and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 146, new No. 2888, old Survey No. — and new Survey No. 3173 together with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 174, Street No. 586, all which premises are situate at and on the south side of Girgaum Road or Breach Candy Road, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on the north by Girgaum or Breach Candy Road aforesaid, on the east by Churney Road, on the south by the property of Mahomedally bin Moosmeya Sahib Coor, and on the west by the part of Balkri bin Arjoon, and were formerly in the occupation of the heirs of the late Manekji Merwanji Sett deceased, and are now vacant.

Secondly.—All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 277 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 510, new number 2497; old Survey No.—, and new Survey No. 7881, together with the messuage or stable standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 322, Street No. 1, all which premises are situate at and on the west side of Benham Hall Lane, without the Fort, in the Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on the north by the property of Gungaram Devjee, on the east by the said Benham Lane, on the south by the property of Nera Naikin, and on the west by Bhat Lane, and were formerly and are now used as the stable belonging to the said firstly described hereditaments.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th April, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CIGARETTES.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned—
5 cases Cigarettes each containing 50,000.

AUCTION SALE OF PHONOGRAPH.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned—
M M N K 127—1 case containing 1 Gem and 1 Home Phonograph with 21 records.

AUCTION SALE OF SLATES.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mahomedally Goolam Hoosein.

Ex. s. s. "Gulf of Trinidad."

E S S 2091-2140—50 cases each containing 5 dozen double horse brand school slates, sizes 7 by 5, 8 by 6, 9 by 7, 10 by 7, and 11 by 7.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand office shigram in good order.
1 strong built victoria in very good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony ... ... and saddle.
1 handsome strong English-built light rubber tyre barouche with a pair of grey Arabs and set of harness, the property of a gentleman proceeding home.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADY BACK ROAD.

Under instructions of Messrs. Dewjee Tricamdass and Balaram Vinayek Sanjet, the Special Commissioners appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 421 of 1898 and Appeal No. 1115, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will to-morrow SATURDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4 p.m., on the premises, sell by Public Auction the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or fazundari ground of which Dhunjibhoy Kursetji Ghudiali is fazundar, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the eastern side of Khetwadi Back Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Street No. 2, ward No. 2050 containing by admeasurement 48 4-9 square yards, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Huson Prudhan, west by the Khetwady Back Road, north by the property of Khoja Mulji Rahim, and south by the gully and beyond that by the property of Merwanji Dadabhoy, and which said premises is now in the occupation of the said Purshotum Wajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, attorneys for the said Special Commissioners, or to the undersigned.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Road, Byculla, the surplus stock in trade of Messrs. Ladha Ebrahim & Co., consisting of household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, horses and carriages, saddlery, harness, &c., &c.
1 English-built gig by "Windover,"
2 American carts.
3 dog-carts.
1 Raili cart with Rubber tyre wheels.
1 English-built landau.
1 single-seated brougham.
The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees, in possession, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th and THURSDAY, the 11th instant at 1 p.m. each day, sell by public auction, at Apollo Bunder, opposite Esplanade Hotel Annexe, the remaining stock-in-trade of Messrs. Knight, [illegible] new oak wood piano by [illegible] cornets, flageolets, clarinets, musical and theatrical goods, coach, hunting and bicycle horns, piano stools, harmoniums, musical boxes, and fittings for all instruments, and various instruments, show cases, counters, writing tables, chairs, typewriter, workshop materials, packing tools, etc. etc. etc.

The property is on view.

Catalogue will be published.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April, 1901.

PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers. On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES,		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL............	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	,,	3	12	EXTRA............	,,	3	0
IMPERIAL	,,	2	12	IMPERIAL	,,	2	8
EXTRA FINE				FINE	,,	2	4
GOLD TIPPED...	per 50	2	12	PRINCESS	,,	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

MUSIC! MUSIC! MUSIC!!

A LARGE AND CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF

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NEW PUBLICATIONS BY EVERY ALTERNATE MAIL.

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SMOKE ONLY

LIVIERATO & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
General Kitchener	per 100	4	0	India............	per 100	2	8
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped	,,	4	0	Extra No. 1............	,,	2	4
Queen Olga extra ,, ,,	,,	4	0	Extra No, 2 Gold tipped ...	,,	2	0
Imperial	,,	4	0	Extra No. 2............	,,	1	12
Star	,,	3	0	Extra No. 3............	,,	1	8
Aromatic	,,	2	12	Extra popular............	,,	1	0
Queen Olga Gold tipped No. 1	,,	2	8				

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

LIVIERATO & CO.,
75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE PASTEUR GERM FILTER.

A SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE PRECAUTION AGAINST ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND ALL DISEASES COMMUNICATED THROUGH WATER.

INVESTIGATIONS have recently been made in the Research Laboratory of the Royal Colleges of Physicians (Lond.) and Surgeons (Eng.), and in the Public Heath Laboratory of the University of Edinburgh, into the action of every known class of filter on the British market and their joint results, confirming previous other investigations by the highest continental authorities, are that:—

(*a*) The PASTEUR FILTER is the only filter proved to prevent the communication of water-borne disease;

(*b*) The large majority of filters, including every one hitherto made in England, are absolutely useless for the purpose; and

(*c*) Wherever they were examined on this point, they proved to be liable to increase the danger, making good water bad, and bad water worse.

THE PASTEUR FILTER.

M. PASTEUR states that he has authorized the association of his name with this Filter, invented and tested in his laboratory, because of its knowledge of its scientific and sanitary value; but that such association with any other filter is simply an abuse of his name, made without his authority and against his wish.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—HEATLY GRESHAM, LIMITED, Engineers, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—H. S. SMITH & Co.,
BAKEHOUSE LANE.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.	WHISKIES.	WINES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.	ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.	SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA,
JULES ROBINS O. P.	WATSON'S CLUB.	CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
COURVOISIERS	GILBEY'S PROVOST.	CLARET, BURGUNDY,
AUSTRALIAN	,, SPEY ROYAL.	LIQUEURS.
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.	DAWSON'S PERFECTION.	FROM THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
THOS DUNKIN'S.	UAM VAR.	W & A GILBY, J & C WHITE
	MATHER'S 3 Stars.	HEIDSIECK & E & F CAN ORS
		LO. SICARD, RETON & HOARD
&c. &c. &c.	&c. &c. &c	&c &c. &c.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be sured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurance of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death or in 15 years.	20 year	25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 [illegible]	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 [illegible]	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 1[illegible]	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 1[illegible]	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 1[illegible]	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 [illegible]	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 [illegible]	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 3	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 8	53 8	45 11	69 3	5[illegible] 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	5[illegible] 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	5[illegible] 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	5[illegible] 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	5[illegible] 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-[illegible] during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000. [illegible] during his whole life [illegible] the same sum of [illegible] Rs. [illegible] before age 30; this premium [illegible] require during the whole term of life. [illegible] to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the [illegible] 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 49-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

[illegible] Endowment Assurance is [illegible]

[illegible] General Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTRINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KID AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. AREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
JAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
HÖHNLEIN & Co.	Germany.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

The extreme softness, mellowness and fine character, for which this whisky is so justly noted, are produced by age, high quality and judicious blending.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Finest DEVONSHIRE CIDER Exported to India is HARPER'S "DART" BRAND, Gold Capsule.

Per Case of 3 Dozen ....Qts. Rs. 26 4
Do. of 5 Dozen ....Pts. Rs. 33 12

AGENTS:

B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN

JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN)

"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE.

WHISKEY.

Please See you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE .....One Star. PINK ......Two Stars. GOLD......Three Stars

OF ALL DEALERS

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S

C. DAY & Co., LONDON

HORSE'S FOOD,

Mixed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER, Post Free, 4s., larger size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL," Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road Holborn, London.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold................	17
Examination and Certificate..........................	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN etc supplied.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—*A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.*

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by [illegible] [illegible] in progress, with the most advanced [illegible] in the [illegible]. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge —S. NORTON, 40 and 80, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL....................£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.......................£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 4,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND................. ,, 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Amritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Singapore.	Manila.
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Rangoon,	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo,	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang,	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra),	Foochow	Kobe.
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.............................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
J. K. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., JOHN WALTER, Esq. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.
Subscribed .... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund............... ,, 11,00 000
Uncalled Capital........... ,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

		Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	....	5½
,, 1 Year	....	5
,, 6 Months	....	4½
,, 3 Months	....	4

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and Investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO. 15, Bank Street, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Head Office.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 5th, 6th, and 8th April—these days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 29th March, 1901.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half year ended 31st December, 1900, at the Rate of Ten per cent per Annum, and will be payable on and after the 9th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 27th ultimo.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS.
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1901.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY taken over the AGENCY of AYALA CHAMPAGNE for WESTERN INDIA, and are prepared to offer special terms for the supply of this well known brand to Clubs, Messes, and the Trade.

PHIPSON, & Co.

Bombay, 26th March, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited towards the above Fund. Subscribers are requested to send in their amounts either direct to the BANK OF BOMBAY where an account has been opened, or to the Undersigned, at No. 21-27 Hornby Row, Fort. Receipts will be acknowledged.

JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT,
For Self and Co-Secretaries.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP TIMBER FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive, Tenders at his office Victoria Terminus, on Wednesday, the 24th day of April, 1901, up to 1 p. m. (Gun Fire,) for the purchase of,—

FOUR LOTS OF SCRAP TIMBER.

now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard Parel, and can be seen on application.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the authorized forms which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Railway having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Railway's Cashier prior to delivery.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB.
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 29th March, 1901.

"TO BE HAD IN SIMLA,"

ON MODERATE TERMS, well Furnished SUITES and SINGLE BEDROOMS in Abergeldie and Bonniemoon Chambers, where Meals can be had a la carte as also in Private Rooms if preferred.

CUISINE THE BEST IN SIMLA.

Apply to MANAGER, Abergeldie Chambers.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

A COUNTRY HOUSE with land near Sobernheim in Germany. Good shooting close at hand; the Nahe river runs at the foot of the Meadows, Deer abound in the neighbourhood in the winter. The owner would SELL for £2000, OR LET on a ten years lease, for a rent to be settled on application to E. K. ENGLISCHERHOF SOBERNHEIM A NAHE RHEIN PROVINZ, GERMANY.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Issue of Rs. 20,00,000 6 % Preference Shares, Rs. 100 each.

APPLICATIONS for the above Shares are now being received and Registered at the Head Office, Branches, and Agencies. THE LIST of Shares reserved for Shareholders being closed, a limited number of Shares is available to the general public.

Previous applicants are remided that the payment of the final call was due on the 31st March.

Application Forms may be obtained at the Head Office or any of the Branches or Agencies.

By Order of the Board.
REG. MURRAY,
Chief Manager.

Calcutta, 1st April, 1901.

WONDERFUL SULPHUR GLASS.

IT cures incurable diseases and saves the public from the trouble of taking bitter drugs. The constant use of this glass in drinking milk, curd and water according to our direction, magically cures Dyspepsia, Acidity, Nervous Debility, Piles, Mercurial poison, Skin diseases, and purifies blood. It is best Cholera preventive.

Price, Rs. 2. Packing and Postage extra.

Apply to KING WILLIAM & GOSCH,
5-6, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

PROCLAMATION FOR SALE.

SECTION 284 OF THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE OF TRAVANCORE.

CIVIL SUIT NO. 196 OF 1075.

On the file of the District Court of Quilon in Travancore.

C. M. P. No. 90 OF 1076.

On the file of the District Court of Quilon in Travancore.

Plaintiff..................The DEWAN of Travancore.

VERSUS.

Defendants .....The Travancore Paper Mills Co. (Ld).

WHEREAS the Defendants above named have failed to satisfy the DECREE passed against them on the 29th day of Chingom 1076, 13th day of September, 1900, in Civil Suit No. 196 of 1075 in favour of the Plaintiff above named for fanams 1505985 3-4 (Br. Rupees 257506-12-0) it is hereby notified that if the Defendants do not satisfy the said Decree by depositing the Decree amount in Court or in any other manner the hypothecated properties named below will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on FRIDAY the 1st Methunom 1076, 14th June, 1901, at Punaloor (the spot where the properties are situated) and on three successive days from Monday the 4th Mithunom 1076, 17th June 1901, in the District Court house at Quilon and that the Sale will be of the right, title and interest of the Defendants to the properties described below.

By Order.
S. NEVES,
Shiristadar.

14th Muneni 1076. 27th March, 1901.

SHEDULE put in by the Sirkar Vakil S. RAMASWAMY SASTRIA on behalf of the Sirkar Plaintiff in O. P. No. 193 of 1075 on the file of the Quilon District Court.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Nedungayam Poonaloor in the Kunnatur Taluq, Quilon District, bounded on the North by the River Kulleda and on the South East and West by Forest and containing on the whole by admeasurement eighty-three British statute acres or thereabouts together with the Paper Mill Factory Bungalows, storerooms, Godowns, out-houses and all other Buildings and Trees now being and standing thereon and together with all fixtures, steam engines, Boilers, fixed and moveable machinery of every description including Turbines machinery plant, stores, manufactured paper, chemicals, raw materials for making paper, house and office furniture, office books and other things in or upon or about the said premises and being appurtenant or belonging to the said Paper Mill premises or in anywise connected therewith.

S. RAMASWAMI SASTRI,
Sirkar Vakil.

6th December, 1900.

THE
INDIAN ARMY.

THE PUBLISHER of the "Army and Navy Gazette" begs to announce that, beginning on January 5, 1901, Coloured Military Types of the Indian Army will be issued Monthly as Supplements to that Paper. Full particulars, prices and list of Plates will be sent post free on application.

ORDERS for the series of Eight Plates, to be despatched as issued, should be sent in at once to the PUBLISHER, accompanied by Money-order for (India and Abroad) 5s., made payable to him.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£ 95 3 4 = —3-16	
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-4 =	unchg'd.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£108 =	,,
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£63 5-8 =	,,
Bar Silver in London	25 15-16 = —3-16	,,
,, at New York	59 = —1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris	25 17 = —1-2	
,, in New York	4 85 = —1-8	
Discount Bank of England	4 p. c. =	unchg'd.
,, Short London Bills	3 5-8 p. c. =	,,
,, Indian Bank Bills	3 5-8 p. c. =	,,

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 70,00,000.

Rs. 30,60,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 3,40,000 ,, to Bombay.
Rs. 5,30,000 ,, to Madras.
Rs. 39,90,000 at 1s. 3 29-32d.
Tenders at above rate received in full.
Total amount sold during week Rs. 70,10,000
Amount to be alloted next week Rs. 60,00,000

EXCHANGE.

The market opened quiet at Saturday's closing rates, namely Bank Wire and Demand at 1s. 3 29-32d. and 1s. 3 15-16d. respectively, while 3 months credits could not be placed at better than 1s. 4 5-32d. These rates have remained unchanged during the week, with only a small amount of business passing. We close rather steadier to-day, and a fair amount of Bills have come out, but for remittance there has been no inquiry. We quote.

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 3 29-32d.
,, Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' Credits	1s. 4 5-32d.
,, Francs	109 3-4
30 days Japan	148
,, Hongkong	143
,, Shanghai	197

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper has been steady during the week with good amount of business passing. Fluctuations were few with continued steadiness well supported by continued easiness in the money market. Notwithstanding the heavy delivery amounting to about 70 lacs of Paper by the big operation on the settlement day last Monday it was well financed partly by budlees and partly by loans on Calcutta account. On Monday the market opened at 95-12 for ready and 95-13 for the next settlement and during the latter part some budlees were reported at the same rates; and it closed steady at 95-15 and from that day it has continued steady at 96 to 96 1-8 per cent. To-day the market opened nominally at 96-1 and upon the Bank of Bengal weekly balance being 46 lacs up and the rate of interest being reduced one per cent. from 7 to 6 per cent. the market improved to 96-2, at which rate there were buyers during the latter part of the day. The Bank of Bombay has kept its rate of interest unchanged. Reay Paper in large amounts is very frequently not procurable even at the forward rate, while small clean pieces are about 2 annas to 4 annas higher. Municipal and Port Trust Bonds have found satisfactory enquiry in this easy Money Market and they have improved about 1-2 per cent. in many cases.

SHARE MARKET.

Share Market has been weak and specially as regard mill scrip. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at or about 1242 1-2 to 1245. Press shares are steady at the previous quotations. In Railway companies Tapti Valley shares and Prantej shares are quiet at 452 1-2 to 455 and 665 XD. respectively. In Miscellenous companies Treachers are steady at 970, Kemps at 360, Badhams at 160, Bombay Burmah at 6550, and new issues at 1670. Port Canning shares have changed hands at 475. Bombay Flour shares have jumped to 805 and Delhi Flour shares have declined to 150. In mill shares Leopolds have changed hands at 156, Davids at 190, Standards at 235, Swadeshis at 530 and Centrals at 1930. Colaba Land shares are quiet at 260. Kokhinoors have improved to 190. Petits have declined to 1695. Remaining companies are more or less quieter at or about Rs. 20 lower than the previous quotations.

FREIGHT.

The market has been very firm during the week, and a fairly large business has been done at enhanced rates. The "Vedra" is reported taken by speculators at a rate which has not transpired for Marseilles. A line of 2,000 tons has also been booked in the "Tokio" for Hull early May loading at 15s.

The market closes firm at the following rates:—

SEEDS AND WHEAT—April loading 15s. 6d. Cotton April loading 16s. Seeds Wheat May loading 15s. 6d. Cotton May loading 16d. Seeds Wheat and Cotton June loading 16s.

PIECE GOODS.

WHITES.—The market has been extremely quiet and prices very weak. The only business which has transpired is two small lots of Liepmann's white shirtings.

GREYS.—The market has been very depressed with declining prices, and very few transactions.

YARNS.—Extremely quiet with no demand from the consuming markets.

PRINTS.—Business is at a stand still. The season being now over, a revival is not expected before July or August.

METALS.—Copper Braziers are unchanged, white yellow Metal is about 4 annas lower per cent. A sale of 50 bundles Copper Braziers is reported at £79 Bombay Harbour. The market for other descriptions of Iron is weak.

We quote:—

Copper Braziers	Rs. 63
Yellow Metal	,, 50 8.

SUGAR.—Owing to the keen competition among leading importers of Mauritius we have had a sharp decline of rates during the week, followed by a fall in prices of other marks. The offtake from the Bazaar continues poor, and our Bazaar quotations are purely nominal.

Austrian Crystals	Rs. 11 1
Better qualities	,, 11 4
German	,, 11
Mauritius	,, 9 8 to Rs. 10 10

No business has been reported done in offices.—

PETROLEUM.—The demand has been poor and prices have declined 1-2 anna. Bulk oil continues to clear very fast, but on account of the decline of case oil, holders have been obliged to reduce prices to Rs. 3-3-6 per two tins. The s. s. "Florida" arrived on the 29th March with 113,237 of Ram Brand. The "Vedra" also arrived with 2,560 tons of Bulk oil.

We quote.

Anchor Brand	Rs. 3-6-6
Ram Brand	,, 3-3-6
Rising Sun Brand	,, 3-5-6
Snowflake	,, 5 6-0

COALS.

THE market has been quiet with a small retail business doing at lower rates. About 250 tons of Heilger's standard were reported sold at Rs. 13 and small lots of Muir's navigation at Rs. 12-12 to Rs. 13. Jardines are quoted Rs. 13 and Deshargheer Rs. 14.

WHEAT.—The market has been quiet with almost nothing doing for export. We quote white Delhi Rs. 4-4-6.

LINSEED.—The market was quiet during the week, but closes steady at Rs. 8-1-6 for ready, and Rs. 8-3 for April-May delivery.

RAPESEED.—A good business has been done for forward deliveries, but rates are generally lower. The market closes with a better feeling. We quote:—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 5-13
April-May ,,	,, 5-13
Ready Yellow Cawnpore	,, 6-6
Forward ,,	,, 6-6
Yellow Guzerat nominal	,, 7-5

POPPY SEED.—A large business has been done and the market closes quiet at Rs 7-12 April-May delivery.

CASTOR SEED.—The market has been dull during the week. We close at Rs. 33-4 for both ready forward.

GINGELLY SEED.—The market has been very steady with a good demand. We quote:—

50 per cent White	Rs. 42
75 per cent ,,	Rs. 44
85 per cent ,,	Rs. 45
Yellow ,,	Rs. 46

London, April 2, 1901.

The Liverpool cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet but steady. Total sales 8,000 bales; sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats 50 bales. Imports 16,000 bales. Spot 4 5-8 unchanged; arrivals closed firm.

In New York—

April	April-May	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.
4 38	4 37	4 36	4 11
plus 8	plus 8	plus 8	plus 6

Receipts at the Port	23 000	bales.
Do. last year	10,000	,,
Exports to Great Britain	....	,,
Do. Continent	8,000	,,
Mid-Uplands	8 9-16 w. l. plus 1-4	
Futures month of July	8 12 w. l. plus 19	
Do. of October	7 44 w. l. plus 9.	

COTTON.

Owing to better advices in the Home Markets, there has been a reaction this week in our market and prices have advanced in some cases considerably. A fair demand has existed chiefly among mills and shippers to Japan, and the result has been that some big lines of cotton have changed hands at the enhanced prices. It is difficult to understand this rise at present, when receipts at the Posts continue considerably heavier than those of last year, except on the general rule that when a heavy fall has taken place, there is almost invariably some reaction. Dealers and speculators who have all lost heavily lately, are anxious to see a rise, and will push it as much as possible. At the same time it must not be forgotten, that the Political position in the farther East is very unsettled, receipts are very heavy, and the demand ... limited. At Coldbe this afternoon business was very much checked by the increased rates asked by dealers, and the sales were in consequence on a small scale.

The following are the closing quotations:—

COTTON.

	Rs.
Bengals, fully good	144
,, fine	156
Belatti, fully good	156
,, fine	163
Khandeish, fully good	154
Oomra, good stapled fully good	178
,, fine	185
Broach, fine	207
Bhownugger, good	165
,, fully good	180
,, fine	198
Sawgioned Dharwar, good	188
Westerns, good	180

The following are the receipts of cotton and produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Wednesday, the 3rd April 1901.

Cotton	7 016	bales.
Wheat	10,436	cwts.
Linseed	14,278	,,
Rapeseed	24,570	,,
Gingellyseed	4 477	,,
Poppyseed	302	,,
Groundnuts	68	,,
Castorseed	8,435	,,
Rice	22,810	,,
Myrabolams	1,198	,,

DIVINE SERVICE.

EASTER SUNDAY, APRIL 7.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral)—Eyre in E flat.
Paternoster—Hoyte in G.
Hymns—131, 555, 537 and 133.
5 p.m.—Children's service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—134, 130 and 137.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Woodward in A.
Anthem—The righteous living for ever—Mendelssohn.
The collections are for the Sisters of all Saints Community.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)
Good Friday

8 a.m.—Litany and Ante-Communion. Hymn 109
11 a.m.—Parade Service—Hymn 114
Mattins and Sermon
Anthem.—There is a green hill—Gounod
Hymns—105 and 108.
The Story of the Cross—Redhead
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Anthem, Calvary—Paul Kodney
Hymns—123 and 124.
The collections will be for "the Parochial and Foreign Mission to the Jews Fund" at Umarkhadi.

Easter Day.

8 a.m.—Introit 136.
Missa Cantata—Tours in F.
Hymns—127, 553 and 595.
Nunc Dimittis—Tonus Peregrinus
11 a.m.—Parade Service—Hymn 125
Choral, Mattins and Sermon
Hymns 135, 134 and 131
6 p.m.—Hymn 125
Choral, Evensong and Sermon
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Bunnett
Anthem—Christ our Passover—Goss
Hymns—134 and 499. Processional Hymn 133
The collections will be for "the Lawrence School for Soldiers' Children" at Mount Abu.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON
Good Friday.

7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—1st part of Communion Office and the Reproaches
9-30 a.m.—Stations of the Cross
12—3 p.m.—Three Hours Service, Preacher Rev Fr Tovey
6 p.m.—Evensong, Preacher Rev Father Kershaw
Alms for the Mission to the Jews

Easter Eve.

7-30 a.m.—Matins, and 1st Part of Communion Office
6 p.m.—Solemn Evensong, Preacher Rev Fr Biscoe

Easter Day.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Solemn Eucharist.
10 a.m.—Matins, Choral.
6 p.m.—Solemn Evensong, Preacher Rev. Father Nicholson.
Alms for the Dharavi (Tamil) Mission

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM.
Good Friday.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev H McNeile.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. H McNeile.
Offertories for Local work among the Jews

Easter Sunday

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev H McNeile
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev Canon Roberts
The Evening offertory for the Bible Society.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
Good Friday.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Ante-Communion
12—3 p.m.—The Three Hours Devotions
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon

Easter Eve.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Ante-Communion
6 30 p.m.—Evensong, Choral

Easter Day

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion Plain.
7-15 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral.
4-15 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH.
Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.

8 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
The north door of the Church is open every day till sunset for private prayer.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.
(Church of Scotland.)
Easter Sunday.

11 a.m.—Joint Service—Psalm 89 v 15, tune 114.
Hymns—53, 51 and 60.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Psalm 100 tune 26.
Hymns—53, 51 and 57 1st tune.
Anthem—Christ being raised from the dead

SAINT STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDRA.
Easter Day

11 a.m. local time—Matins and Holy Communion, the venerable Archdeacon W E Scott will officiate
The offertories are for the additional Clergy Society

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 4.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE services of Lieut Col J M Hunter, CSI, Political Agent, Kathiawar, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept.

Mr P S V FitzGerald, Political Supt, Palanpur, is granted privilege leave for two months and seventeen days from 1st April.

Lieut G G Young, I M S, has been appointed to be Residency Surgeon, Baroda.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr J R Tregear to be a fourth grade Supt of Police and to be Supt of Police, B B and C I and Rajputana Malwa Railways, with effect from the date of retirement of Mr G J Noble; and Mr O C G Hayter to be Asst Supt of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, vice Mr Tregear.

Mr W W Wellis, Supt of the Thana Special Prison, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 5th May.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal Kotwal, Huzur Depy Collr, Thana, to act as Supt of the Thana Special Prison, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr Wellis or pending further orders.

Mr C G H Fawcett, I C S, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H N Alexander to act as Inspr Genl of Prisons for the territory under the administration of the Govt of Bombay vice Mr T M Filgate or pending further orders.

Mr E V Mackay, Dist Supt of Police, Belgaum, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 18th May.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J B Jenkins, Asst Supt of Police Poona, to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Ratnagiri Dist vice Mr F T V Austin, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Khan Saheb Rustomji Muncherji Gimi second class Sub ordinate Judge, Barsi, is granted furlough for seven months from the 13th April.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, under the Bombay Provincial Civil Service Rules, Rao Bahadur Mohaniraj Eknath Ghotankar to be sixth grade Depy Collr.

Mr D A Thomson, Depy Consvr of Forests, fourth grade, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and thirteen days in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for four months and seventeen days.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R S Fagan, Divisional Forest Officer, N D, Kanara, to hold charge of the Belgaum Division, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr E G Oliver, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Nanu valad Budan, late a Forest Guard in the Kalghatgi Range of the Dharwar Forest Division, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

Mr J Mollison, M R A C, Depy Director of Agriculture, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and three days in combination with furlough for three months and twenty seven days.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Pestanji Rustamji Mehta, M R A C, to act as Depy Director of Agriculture during the absence on leave on Mr Mollison or pending further orders

Mr M D Mackenzie, Depy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-two days in combination with furlough for six months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C M Baker, I C S, to act as Depy Commissioner and Dist Registrar, Upper Sind Frontier, during the absence of Mr M D Mackenzie on leave or pending further orders.

Mr T M Cotgrave, Asst Collr of Salt Revenue, Bombay, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India furlough on private affairs for eleven months and twenty-one days.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Temporary Assist Surgn Gajanan Chintaman Kusumbekar, L M and S, has been placed on general duty.

Lieut-Col H P Dimmock, M D (Dur), M R C S, L R C P, I M S, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and fifteen days.

Asst Surgn Varjiwandas Damoderdas Merchant, L M & S, has been appointed to the medical charge of the Prince of Wales Dispensary, Aden.

The following transfer is made:—

H W Smith, Supernumerary List of the Calcutta Light Horse, to be Second Lieut in the Karachi Artillery Volunteers vice Hayward, promoted.

1st Battn B B and C I Ry Vol Rifles—Major Reginald Woollcombe is transferred to the Active List.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr A W Shepard is appointed Ex Engr, Belgaum Dis during the absence of Mr Fitzgibbon on privilege leave or until further orders

Mr G H Wilson, Engineer under Covenant, having been appointed to the Presidency by the Government of India, is posted to the Indus Right Bank Division.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters and letters, addressed "Post Office," Bombay:—

Allard A	Fernandes K M	McLachlan J
Benedex Hugo	Fressman Noiech	Miser Sina Miss
Bharamjee B Dr	Gast W	Mogul M A
Blow T B	George W E	Nimmer Mein
Boltze Hugo	Goldberg Elie	North P B
Broner M Miss	Gray W S	Presman N
Brookes J Mrs	Hoskayne W Miss	Sauft Leon
Casula N	Hepper H M	Schwartz P Miss
Couch J C S	Hepstein H	Senel O Mrs
Daly W	Hilgott T Miss	Soares N
Davis E	King C W	Spieler Adela Mrs
Dubas F C	Kumerling T	John Motel
Dumas Joseph	Lauber Jacob	Turner Miss
Dunin S S	Livorsey Mrs	Upton T G Miss
Espechtein Fane Miss	Maneckji Framji	Wolf L E Miss
	Manaki H	Yates N Miss

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 51m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m. High water, 0-20a. Low water, 5-33m., 5-59a.
Banks closed: Good Friday.
P. and O. s.s. "Caledonia," with English mails of 22nd March, due to arrive at daylight.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m. High water, 0-12m., 0-44a. Low water, 6-6m., 6-31a.
Banks closed: Easter holidays.
Troop ship "Sicilia" due to arrive.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.

SUNDAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m. High water, 0-38m., 1-13a. Low water, 6-35m., 7-3a.

A PATIMAR SUNK.—On Wednesday afternoon, a Patimar laden with tiles was proceeding to Gunpowder Bunder, in charge of tindal Mahadoo Ragooji, when it struck against the rocks off Mazagon Bunder and sank. No lives were lost.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape Colony, Mauritius, Reunion, Tamatave, St. Marie and Diego Swarez via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on Tuesday and Wednesday the 9th and 10th instant, respectively.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of March 1901 was 5,004; the daily avarage being 161. New Admissions, 912; Parsees, 820; Hindoos, 2,247; Mahomedans, 1,431; Christians, 506. 45 children were vaccinated this month.

REPORTED THEFT AT MAHIM.—Mahomed Meya Haji Ahmed, a landed proprietor, has reported to the Police that some time during the night of the 1st instant, his residence at Mahim Bazaar Road was entered and ornaments and pieces of wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs. 842 were stolen from a cupboard.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Amlackchund Gungadhar, a cloth merchant, who resides at Popatwady, Kalbadavi Road, locked up his room at 11 a.m. on Wednesday and went out. When he returned at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, he found the staple on the door wrenched off, the room entered and property valued at Rs. 298 stolen.

THE XAVIERITE GATHERING.—We have been requested to announce that the 11th Annual Social Gathering and Dinner of the Xavierites takes place on Saturday, the 13th inst., at Mr. Powvala's Bungalow at Mazagon (near the Tramway Terminus). A good number of the old ex-students have already joined the movement, but much of the success of the gathering will depend on the numbers that ultimately join. Theatricals and other amusements will be provided by the committee. The Hon. Mr. Bomanji Petit has kindly consented to preside.

BURGLARY AT THE "GRANT HOUSE".—Mr. M. C. Murzban, Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, has made a report to the Police that the Assistant Engineer vacated the 'Grant House' in Paltan Road on the 10th ultimo, and the doors were secured by wooden bars being screwed to the doors. On the 27th idem, the place was visited by the Superintendent of Police, C. Division, when it was found to have been entered and some gas chandeliers, water taps, flushing pipes, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 112-8 stolen. There was nothing to show how the place had been entered. The matter is being investigated by the Police.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquiry yesterday at Hormusji St. Colaba, regarding the death of Jamilabee, a Mahomedan girl aged three years. The deceased was the daughter of an oilman employed in the service of the Colaba Land and Mill Company and residing at Colaba. On Monday night last, the child was asleep in bed on the floor of the room, with a naked kerosine oil lamp burning hard by. Early next morning, the mother was aroused by hearing the child scream and saw its clothes on fire. The mother raised an alarm when a neighbour came in and extinguished the fire, but not before the girl had been extensively burnt about the chest, abdomen and thighs. The deceased was treated at home, but she grew worse and died on Wednesday. It seemed that the child while asleep accidentally knocked over the burning lamp and set her clothes on fire. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY SERVANT.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Joakim Maskarche, a Goanese lad, was prosecuted by Police Inspector Paterson for stealing ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,377, the property of his master, Sebastian Joseph Fernandes. Accused was in the employ of the complainant as cook for three days only. On Wednesday night the complainant missed the keys of his box from under his pillow, where they had been placed. He made a search for the keys but they could not be found. He opened the box with another key, and found that his wife's ornaments were missing from it. Complainant suspected the accused, who was subsequently seen running away by the back door. Complainant chased him and handed him over to the police. On being questioned about the ornaments by the police accused admitted that he had concealed them in the kitchen of the house, from which place they were recovered. Accused pleaded "guilty" and asked for mercy. The Inspector said that it was lucky that the property was recovered in time, otherwise accused would have fled to Goa the next morning. Accused was ordered to receive fifteen stripes.

CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE twelfth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, Esplanade Road, Fort, Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted to the meeting:—

Gentlemen,—The Directors beg to submit their annual report together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1900, which they regret to say, shows a loss of Rs. 1,28,809-13-5. The loss would not have been so great but for the breakdown of the Fly-Wheel of the new engines of the Mahomedbhoy mills supplied by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co. and which was manufactured by Messrs. Benjamin Goodfellow. This necessitated a stoppage of this mill for about four months. The loss by stoppage is reckoned at about Rs. 40,000 and a charge of Rs. 26,848-4-9 has been incurred in replacing the Fly-Wheel ordered out from Messrs. Hick, Hargraves & Co. This item is at present charged to suspense account. The directors have received reports from experts regarding the breakdown and the same are engaging their attention. They do not think it advisable to say anything more at this juncture. Expensive cotton, low prices of yarn, heavy accumulations of stock and low exchange, are materially responsible for the loss incurred. Since the beginning of the year, there has been some improvement. The agents have charged no commission. The Directors recommend that the above loss may be written off from the reserve fund. The building and machinery together with the stock of cotton, yarn, stores, &c., of the mills are insured against fire to the extent of Rs. 43,71,290. Two of the directors Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy retire from the board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint two auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The above report, together with the audited balance sheet for the year ending 31st December last, was adopted. The loss of Rs. 1,28,809 sustained by the Company during the year under report was written off from the reserve fund account. Two of the directors, Messrs Sassoon J. David and Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, who retired by rotation, were re-elected. Messrs Nusserwanji Sorabji Jamsetji and Jamsetji Dadabhoy Wadia were appointed auditors and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 250 each. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Plague, Deaths	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	3	10
B Mandvi Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	11	7	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	37	21	55
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	9	11	21
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	35	14	57
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	11	11	21
G Mahim and Worli	22	10	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	10	29
Total	129	92	235
Total plague deaths to date	92,353	77,028	
Same date last year	13)	98	335

BANDORA.

There were 4 attacks and 4 deaths recorded from plague within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Wednesday.

TO ALL PARTS OF THE "QUEENDOM."

Habit is a tyrannical master, not to the weak-minded alone; often the strong and masterful ones are bound by its chains. How difficult it is to speak of "His Majesty," or to sing "God Save our Lord the King." One old lady, who was born in the same year as our late Queen, will not hear of King Edward; she says we are in a mighty hurry to forget her gracious Majesty, and seems to think we ought still to be ruled by her from the spiritland. At the Queen's accession, some 63 years ago, the same difficulty as to correct terms and titles arose. The following notice was painted over the door of the "Three Tuns" tavern at Kidderminster, whence the local coach started: "Parcels booked and carried to all parts of the queendom"—" Liverpool Post."

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
BEWARE OF COLONIAL IMITATIONS.
INSIST ON BUYING "CONDY'S FLUID."
The following name and address should be at foot of label:—
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PRESENTATION TO A RAILWAY OFFICIAL.

YESTERDAY evening at the Cash Office of the G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, the officials and clerks of the Cash and other departments met together to present a farewell address to Mr. Sydney William Chart, Cashier of the Railway, before his departure from Bombay on eighteen months' furlough. Among those present were:—Mr. C. Newburn, Chief Auditor, G. I. P. Railway; Mr. H. Gray, Deputy Auditor, G. I. P. Railway; Mr. W. C. Anderson, Chief Auditor, I. M. Railway; Mr. A. Muirhead, General Traffic Manager; Mr. H. C. Radford, Deputy Traffic Manager, Mr. A. G. Garratt, Assistant Secretary. Messrs. J. P. Mackeson, G. W. Hubbard, W. L. Sham, O. Chalk, C. A. Hames, C. D' Demey, R. P. W. Strong, G. E. Pitcher and others. On the motion of Mr. Raghunath Bhaskar, Mr. Govindrao Dhonde, Assistant Cashier, was called to the chair.

The Chairman said:—

We, the subordinate members of the G.I.P. Railway Cash office staff meet here on this occasion to honor our worthy superior and one of the excellent and painstaking officers of the Company, Mr. Chart, who is now on the eve of his departure for England. Considering this to be a fitting opportunity for giving expression of my views regarding Mr. Chart's official career, I would say a few words respecting it, hoping this my action will meet with the approbation of all assembled here. Mr. Chart held the office of the Cashier for nearly 34 years, during which time he has taken great pains to improve the cash account system and thereby securing a proper check on all the money transactions and exercising an adequate control over all matters connected with the interests of the Company. The cash office may be said to have been in a state of infancy when Mr. Chart, in 1867, was appointed to it, as the work then involved was very little compared with the present. There were at that time a few books in use, viz., a small Cash Book showing daily traffic receipts and payments into the Treasury, two unpaid wages books, a pay clerks receipts book, a daily cash book and three or four miscellaneous books. A small safe which is now used by the counter pay clerk sufficed to secure the cashier's daily balance in hand. The office staff was also small, consisting of the cashier (Mr. Chart), half a dozen pay clerks (including myself), two assistant pay clerks, two shroffs and a general clerk. After taking over charge, Mr. Chart gradually introduced several reforms in the working system as circumstances demanded and the office is, as you now see, in excellent working order. The system and arrangements are so complete that they are reported to be very satisfactory by the Government Inspectors. The increase in the company's work demanded additional staff in their cash branch, which was obtained by revision in the establishment and everything has been well managed by personal care and pains taken by Mr. Chart. Among other things a point particularly worth mentioning is that Mr. Chart always tried his best to keep down the company's expenses and treated his subordinates with kindness, for which I and other members of the staff are greatly indebted to him and must express our heartfelt thanks for the treatment we received at his hands. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Manekji F. Sethna, Sub-Assistant, Cash Office, said that they could not allow that opportunity to pass without expressing their deep sense of gratitude for the very noble spirit Mr. Chart had always shown towards his subordinates. His kind disposition combined with courteous treatment had endeared him to all those who came in contact with him. In all their difficulties Mr. Chart was always willing and ready to help his subordinates. There was no need to dilate upon the merits of Mr. Chart as they were all well known to them. They all wished him a pleasant voyage and all happiness.

Mr. Jehangir E. Saklatwalla said that all those who were fortunate to serve under Mr. Chart were sincerely sorry at his approaching departure. On the eve of his departure they could not omit to mention that they all had received excellent treatment at his hands.

Mr. Maneckji Sethna then read the following address on behalf of the members of the Cash Office:—

Sydney William Chart, Esq., Cashier, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—On the eve of your departure to England on eighteen months' furlough, we, the members of the Cash Office of the G. I. P. Railway, beg leave to present ourselves before you with this address as a humble token of our affection and esteem for you and to express our most heartfelt wishes that you may have a safe and pleasant voyage home and you may enjoy your well earned repose. During the 34 years that you have been at the head of this office, you have not only treated us with kindness, courtesy, and consideration, but imparted into us that zeal and energy which have always inspired you in promoting the interests of the Company. We will sorely miss you during the period of your absence from India, as in spite of all our shortcomings you have never failed to help us with your sound judgment and a kind heart. We trust and pray that you will return to this country after the expiration of your furlough, invigorated both in mind and body once more to act as our able guide and beloved master. In conclusion, we pray to God Almighty to give you and your family long life, health and prosperity.

The address was presented to the guest together with a souvenir, consisting of a gold watch.

Mr. Chart, in reply to the address, said on an occasion like that he was at a loss for words to adequately express his feelings for what had been said of him. Any one at the head of the Cash Office had a difficult task to perform, as he had to act up to the instructions from the Head Office, and at the same time to deal honestly and fairly with his staff. He always had tried to make their work as easy as circumstances permitted. They had discharged their duties to his great satisfaction, and they had often to work very hard. He was glad to see Mr. Govindrao Dhonde in the chair from whom he had received great assistance. He hoped that they would all try their utmost to keep up the credit of the office. (Loud applause).

Mr. Newborn was then requested by the Chairman to unveil a photo of Mr. Chart which had been placed in the Cash Office. Mr. Newborn, in doing so, said that he had great pleasure in unveiling the photo, exhibiting the face which was familiar to them all.

The customary compliment to the chairman brought the proceeding to a close.

THE CHARGE OF HUSBAND HUNTING.

ONE of the daily papers includes among the attractions offered to nurses for pursuing their vocation in South Africa the prospect of obtaining a wealthy husband. To quote our contemporary: "If the nurses be young, in a land where the men are many and women so few, there should be an excellent prospect of marriage for those so inclined. The ordinary hospital doctor would be a small catch beside the wealthy English colonists who require nursing, and are sentimental in their new home." There is a suggestion here which cannot be too strongly repudiated. It is true that one or two of the nurses who went out to South Africa have since been married but neither nurses in hospitals at home, nor nurses of the sick and wounded in distant lands, have forsworn matrimony. We have seen it stated that there is "a craze for marrying hospital nurses," and the author of the statement justified it on the ground that the training of the nurse—training which teaches her to use her intelligence in an emergency, to be methodical and to keep the home healthy—renders her pre-eminently desirable as a wife. To this might easily be added many other recommendations, and we unhesitatingly assert that the capable nurse does, as a rule, make an admirable wife. But the idea that she is on the lookout to "catch" the ordinary hospital doctor, or might be tempted to go to South Africa merely in the hope of securing a rich husband, is exceedingly and gratuitously offensive. There are several false conceptions of the nursing vocation but if once people become imbued with the notion that it includes husband hunting, the results would be disastrous.

REVIVAL SERVICE OVER THE TELEPHONE.

THE New York correspondent of the "Morning Post" writes that the appearance of small-pox in Mount Pleasant, Michigan, caused a religious revival service to be held over the telephone the other night. For several weeks the Baptist and Presbyterian churches had planned a joint meeting, but small-pox in the families of the most prominent members of the congregation necessitated the abandonment of the gathering. One of the church members was the manager of the town telephone service, and he arranged a telephone circuit reaching as many of the worshippers as possible. Then connections were made with the houses of the ministers, and after several hymns had been sung over the wires, the preachers followed each other in giving fifteen minute addresses. Prayers and testimonies by a dozen or more of the congregations concluded the service. Devotional exercises over the telephone in a similar fashion will be conducted on Sundays, and at stated intervals until the small-pox disappears.

DR. GEORGE WATT, C. I. E, Reporter on Economic Products, leaves Calcutta this week for Simla, where he will be engaged during the next few years in revising his great Dictionary. Dr. Watt will probably return to Calcutta for the cold weather.

AT the approaching meeting of the shareholders of the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, the Directors will recommend a dividend of five per cent per annum on the "A" shares, and four per cent. per annum on the "B" share, will add £10,000 to Reserve, and carry forward £13,500.



THE ODOL BOTTLE (Patented throughout the world) is a unique ornament for every toilet table, and its use is novel and easy. (See Illustration.)

THE TASTE OF ODOL

is exceedingly agreeable, refreshing, and powerful. The cleaning of the teeth with Odol is, practically, as refreshing for the mouth as a bath is for the body.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd 13 to 31, Apollo Str . Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE GAEKWAR AT THE GRANT COLLEGE.

REFERRING to the address delivered by the Gaekwar at the Grant Medical College in Bombay, the "Rast Goftar" remarks: The address delivered by H. H. the Gaekwar at the Grant Medical College has added much to the popularity of the prince in Bombay. The discourse displayed such an ability and a wide and far-reaching reading on the part of the prince that many who heard him read his address might well have asked themselves if it was his own production. Those who are acquainted with the industry and deep study in the various branches of learning on the part of the prince have not the least doubt in their mind that the address was solely and wholly the product of his own mind. All India is proud to possess a native ruler of the attainments and wide learning of H. H. the Gaekwar, who may be placed first in the roll of advanced rulers. His Highness was a little too diffuse in his address, which might have been curtailed in its technicalities, and it would have been in the fitness of things if the prince had measured his donations in proportion to the length of his address.

THE CHARITABLE GOVERNOR AND HIS WIFE.

The "Indu Prakash" is struck with H. E. the Governor's charitable nature, and says: We scarcely had a Governor and a Governor's wife so genuinely and so altruistically charitable as Lord and Lady Northcote. Their philanthropy is in fact the one cheering ray that lights up the gloom cast over us by the decay of all public spirit in us, as evidenced by the fiasco of the Queen-Empress memorial fund and the apathy as regards the still to be started Ranade memorial fund, others are weighing, thinking, halting. But His Excellency is calmly and steadfastly showing the right way. Latest example of Lord Northcote's cosmopolitan sympathy is the donation he has given of Rs. 250 to the Varserva relief fund. A dozen others make up only a paltry Rs. 170. By the bye, is it too late for us to try to prove worthy of a Governor like Lord Northcote?

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The "Rast Goftar" is of opinion that the Indian Budget this year is all "coleur de rose." Our contemporary says: In spite of official assurances to the contrary, the popular conviction will remain—and with good cause—that the Indian Budget of this year is an over-drawn picture of the country's material prosperity, and that the too rosy view that Sir Edward Law has taken of its financial position, and stability is not likely to be justified by events. A surplus, immediately after a year of unprecedented national calamity, would have been enough in itself to make the present Budget a memorable one, and to cover the Minister responsible for it with credit, for an extremely sound and businesslike management of the public funds. India is no doubt much happier than she ever was in the past, but it is by no means so flourishing and prosperous as those connected with the administration of the country are fond of describing now and then. It is the tradition of the office which Sir Edward Law so ably fills, to-day, to be optimistic; and to an extent, it is wise to be so. But at the same time, it would not do to lose all sense of proportion—and that as much for the reputation of its occupant as in the interest of the country itself.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST AND THE CORPORATION.

It is time, the "Kaiser-i-Hind" thinks, that the Improvement Trust Act should be amended. Our contemporary writes: The Corporation have addressed a letter to Government about the working of the City Improvement Trust. The letter contains points of the most vital importance to the future well-being of the city. The arguments adduced in it are so convincing that we have no doubt that now the matter is brought before the Government with such clearness and force, they will at once recognise the justice of what the Corporation say and take early steps to remedy the evils complained of by that body. Three years ago when the City Improvement Act was passed the public as well as the Government were thrown into a sort of confusion by the ravages of plague. In the midst of this confusion and fright, suddenly the City Improvement Trust Act was held out as a pannacea for all the sanitary evils besetting the unfortunate city. How hurriedly it was framed, and with what expedition it was passed are matters known to everybody.

The "Gujerati" remarks:—The representation addressed by the Corporation to the local government with regard to certain questions connected with the working and amendment of the Bombay Improvement Trust Act is too weighty to be ignored by the public or to be treated by government in the spirit of the stereotyped formula "government see no reason to interfere or reconsider the matter." As is pointed out by the Corporation and as we noticed it at the time, the Improvement Trust Bill was hurried through the Legislative Council. The plague stricken condition of the city and the paralysis of all public activity further came in the way of that full and detailed criticism of the Bill, the first of its kind in India, which was absolutely necessary. Like all the earlier plague measures, this momentous legislation which has entailed the gravest financial obligations upon the municipality was likewise the offspring of panic. There were people who had faith in its ability to stamp out plague and the new Bill was in no small degree inspired by similar faith.

The "Indian Spectator" states: The Bombay Municipal Corporation have addressed a memorial to Government setting out certain complaints, which they think are justified, in reference to the working of the Bombay City Trust. The Corporation complain that the schemes of the Trust are erratic and not planned after a careful sanitary survey of the City—a sanitary survey which they (the Corporation) deem necessary as a preliminary step. The Corporation also complain that thirty days—the legal period—are not sufficient for them to examine the proposals of the Trust, and, further, they fear financial disaster. All these dangers were pointed out when the Trust was brought into being, and a mischievous person might retort, "I told you so." It is difficult to suggest a remedy, but, perhaps, a public meeting or two might do a little good. The people of Bombay, however, seem strangely apathetic, and if they will not help themselves, then no one else can. The Trust has immense powers and it can make or mar Bombay. At present this body seems to be doing little but provide the Corporation with grievances, and yet if carefully managed what a huge and necessary work there is before the Trustees. It requires public criticism to keep it in the straight path, and if this criticism be not forthcoming, then the Trust—as is usual with so many Bombay institutions—will fall into a condition from which wise citizens would gladly rescue it.

SAN MARINO.

THE only civilised country not represented at the funeral of her late Majesty was, it appears, the little Republic of San Marino. The Captains Regent and the Council are greatly annoyed at this, and have just sent a communication to the Foreign Office expressing their deep regret, but explaining that the non-representation was due to a misunderstanding with their Consul in London. Quite a Government crisis has been caused in the high-up mountain Republic owing to the incident, and the dual Presidents are anxious to assure the British public that the non-attendance of their representative was not in any way intentional. On the contrary, since the British diplomatic mission to San Marino last October, when an extradition treaty was signed, the relations between the two countries—the largest and the smallest in the world—have been most cordial.

QUEEN ANNE'S FARTHINGS.

THE present unfounded excitement among the public on the subject of 1901 copper coinage reminds us of the tales anent Queen Anne's farthings. Somehow or other a popular misapprehension existed at one time to the effect that only three farthings were struck at the Mint during the reign of Anne, and they were supposed to be of fabulous value to the collector Needless to say, this was a complete mis-statement of the facts; and farthings of the period in question are worth no more than other coins issued during the reign. So firmly, however, was this erroneous view fixed in the minds of even educated people that we find a judge in Ireland in 1814 sending a man to twelve months' imprisonment for stealing a Queen Anne's farthing from his master; the thief had replaced the farthing in question in his master's till by an ordinary coin, thus gaining, as was supposed, an enormous and illicit gain!

A HEN roost was robbed at Satterthwaite, in the Lake district, and everybody said a fox had done it. But everybody was wrong. An otter was caught in the hen roost, having apparently tired of fishy fare.

THOSE intending to steal a bicycle should first ascertain if they can ride it. A man who went off with a machine he found outside an office in Earl's Court-road omitted to do this. He was seen by a policeman mounting the "bike" on one side and at once falling off on the other. On the appearance of the owner, the would be thief explained that the seat was too high for him. He is in custody.

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

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As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin.

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Quito, 2,152 tons, Captain D Baird, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Umta, 3,451 tons, Captain B W Gimblett, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain J S Sandilands, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, &c., with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Uganda, 3,450 tons, Captain J Black, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, 26th March, with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s F Ferdinand, 3,830 tons, Captain A Martinolich, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Trieste, 15th March, via Karachi, with a general cargo, and 1 cabin and 2 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line s s Australia, 2,292 tons, Captain H Tait, cleared yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain J B Macfadyen, Mr Graham Simpson, Mr Stacey and 10 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Parrott, Mr McCudden, Mr J H McCudden, Mr and Mrs Dollinger, Mrs and Miss Franklin, Mr J J Inglis, Dr Keroggie, Miss Pallisher and 60 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 969 tons, Captain J MacLean, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers: Mrs Francis, Lieut Hunt, Capt Sudds, Mis Wanington, Mr Nowrojee, Mr Framjee, Mr Gandoo, and 40 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 4.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
H M S Highflyer		Brock			Royal Navy
Tenasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet			Turret-ship
H M S Cossack		Cartwright			Royal Navy
Plassey		Carver			Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Lambert			Do
Barawa	234	Jaffer			M M & Co
Unamina (barque)	702	Roberts			V Kaderbhoy
Quito	2152	Baird			T M & Co
Vulcan	2211	Vasey			M M & Co
Hurmed	831				Bombay Co
Vedra	2622	Prout			K L & Co
Imani	2979	Peabody			K N & Co
Florida	2050	Chapman			A Montochoff & Co
Chanda	1305	Paterson			M M & Co
Persepolis	800	Ibrahim			Persian Gunboat
Vine Branch	2177	Ritson			P & O Co
Barbara	2444	Voss			Corry Bros
Pachumba	511	Rickford			M M & Co
Dilwara		A W Mann	Southampton	13-4	Transport
F Ferdinand		Martinolich			A L S N Co
Assyria		Maclean			M M & Co
Canning		Hooper			R I Marine
Uganda	3130	Black			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Monsoori	1735	Bennett	Red Sea	17-4	B & P S N Co
D	Arabia	2330	Read	Havre	20-4	W & A G & Co
F	Ehrenfels	3531	Gramberg	Hamburg	6-4	Glade & Co
H&J	Southport	2305	Roberts	Antwerp	8-4	W & A G & Co
O	Borneo	2100	Raloich			W & A G & Co
P	Lowenburg	3535	Frerione	Antwerp	6-4	Glade & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Sabermati	521	Fakir	Mangalore	4-4	Shepherd & Co
Kaveri	363	Ahmed	Bhownagar	6-4	do
Courland	932	Miller	Ports	4-4	do
Zuari	94	Mohomed			do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
1	Parramatta	2854	Denny			P & O Co
2	Australia	2292	Tait	Marseilles	26-4	W & A G & Co
4	Bisagno	1509	Dante	Hongkong	17-4	C Boggiano
5	Clyde	2198	Bennett	London	13-4	P and O Co
6	Ballaarat	2869	Field	China	9-4	P & O Co
10	Tientsin	2555	Valentini	China, &c	8-4	P & O Co
12	Persia	1193	Wheeler	London	6-4	P & O S N Co
15	Bengal	2752	Barcham	China	23-4	P & O S N Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	F Ferdinand s	Martinolich	Trieste, March 15
	R I M S Canning	Hooper	Rangoon, Mar 25
	Uganda s	Black	Rangoon, Mar 26
	R Rubattino s	Caporiti	Genoa
	Assyria s	Maclean	Persian Gulf

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Java s	McDiarmid	Persian Gulf, &c
	Nurani s	Sandilands	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Umta, Gimblett, for Calcutta.
,, Australia, Tait, for Liverpool, &c.
,, Quito, Baird, for Calcutta.
,, Kola, Tice, for Karachi.

The steamer Franz Ferdinand, entered for loading yesterday for Trieste and Venice.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 4.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macneil s—10 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Egypt s—5 cases chemicals, D C Pundole; 2 hogsheads whisky and 2 packages still wine, Phipson and Co; 62 cases wines, Cutler Palmer and Co; 45 cases confectionery, provisions, &c. R M Cheohgar and Co; 7 cases medicine, Eduljee Brothers; 16 cases cheese and 85 cases provisions, D Cowasjee.

Socotra s—95 cases wines and 195 cases gin, D Cowasjee; 89 cases port and 130 cases gin, D Dadabhoy; 46 cases provisions, Eduljee and Co; 4 casks chemicals, Duke and Sons; 7 cases perfumed spirit, D Cowasjee.

FROM CHARANTE.

Socotra s—85 cases brandy and 25 cases champagne, D Cowasjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—9 bales paper, H Abdoolally.
Steinberger s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, D Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Egypt s—1 hogshead claret, Phipson and Co; 5 cases claret, D Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Socotra s—37 cases geneva, D Cowasjee.
Ehrenfels s—20 cases playing cards, A Thawerbhoy.

FROM NEW YORK.

Inchkeith s—641 barrels lubricating oil, Vacuum Oil Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—50 bales wool, Bhowan Hurbhum; 60 bales goat hair and 12 bales wool, P M Kooka; 227 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 81 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Clyde s—7,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 73 bales skins, R M Kooka; 75 cwt black pepper, Jaitha Ramjee; 75 cwt gum, K Luckmidas; 36 cwt peacock feathers, C Sorabjee; 80 cwt black pepper, Corjee Dharsee and Co; 83 bales hemp, Aldridge Salmon and Co; 14 bales carpets and 8 bundles mats, S J Tellery and Co; 176 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 75 cwt olibanum, K Luckmidas; 175 cwt turmeric and 45 cwt cashew nuts, S Bhimji; 165 cwt gum, Molesina Laljee; 24 cwt deer horns and 70 cwt gum, H Alladin and Co.

Persia s—1 potrosa oil, P A Dosul

FOR ANTWERP.

Southport s—3600 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; Imani s—55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Southport s—2000 cwt rapeseed Ritchie Steuart and Co; 17 cwt lac, R Dossa and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—2013 cwt linseed 11.4 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers
Lowenburg s—220 bales cotton A Blaschek and Co; 530 cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—2110 cwt rapeseed; 303 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers

FOR BARCELONA.

Australia s—100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—500 bales cotton Glad and Co; 501 cwt castorseed, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Borneo s—200 bales cotton, Walter Pavre and Co; 100 cwt rapeseed, 2,797 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 4,00 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 17,000 cwt rapeseed and 12,000 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, G S Spinner and Co; 400 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, and 2,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers; 6,002 cwt linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

R Rubattino s—500 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1,200 cwt linseed and 1,900 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 3,002 cwt rapeseed, A Blacheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Franz Ferdinand s—2,600 cwt myrobollams, 550 bales cotton, 4,000 cwt linseed and 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 665 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,001 cwt linseed, Owen and Okel.

FOR VENICE.

Franz Ferdinand s—1,000 cwt castorseed and 1,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Clyde s—11 bales carpet, 11 bundles mat, S J Tellery and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Franz Ferdinand s—1,000 cwt Myrabolams, Dattatria Balcrishna and Co; 55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.; 950 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—50 tons, old iron, Kssajee Tajbhoy; 300 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy; 900 bales twist Ebrahim Noordin and Co.; 1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.; 250 cwt sharkfins, 300 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

Tientsin s—51 bales twist Sorabjee Dossabhoy and Co.; 200 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co.

Ballaarat s—27 cases Indian condiment, Manackjee Poonjiajee and Sons.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ballaarat s—30 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 315 bales twist, Tata and Co; 150 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 21 bales twist, R S N Talati and Co; 25 bales twist Talati and Co; 30 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 200 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR HAIPHANG.

Tientsin s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers

FOR KOBE.

Tientsin s—125 bales cotton Shanghai Co; 200 bales cotton, Sassoon J J David and Co; 100 bales cotton M M Essabhoy 100 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Tientsin s—100 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 100 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy.

FOR MOJI

Tientsin s—65 bales cotton. The Mitsui B Keisha.

MR. E. N. MULLINS, of Kington Magna, Justice of the Peace, and a leading agriculturist and politician in North Dorset, died as a result of being accidentally shot by his wife. Deceased had been accustomed to sleep with a loaded revolver by his side, and Mrs. Mullins had taken the weapon from a drawer and was carrying it to the side of the bed when it went off, the bullet passing through deceased's stomach.

THE "Czas," the organ of the Polish aristocracy, publishes statements with regard to the municipal authorities of Lemberg, which, if they are true, show that body to be worthy of the numerous officials whose misdeeds have been discovered during the last few years. The manner in which the municipal authorities of Lemberg collect taxes, says the paper, will, when it becomes known, lead to a tremendous scandal. Seven million crowns arrears are due in taxes, and will never be paid. Anybody with influence, or who threatens to denounce the municipality, is exempted. Some of the Communal Councillors owe tens of thousands of crowns, and many persons have not paid a kreuzer for twenty-four years. Lemberg confesses that 60 per cent. of the taxes due for 1900 are unpaid.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KANTHACK—March 25, at Simla, the wife of F. E. Kanthack, Assistant Engineer, Punjab Irrigation, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BAYLEY—MARKHAM—March 23, at Hathwa, Saran, Bengal, by the Rev Charles Lamb, M A, Chaplain of Bankipur, Eliot Bayley, Captain, 20th Hussars, son of George Bayley, Esq., W. S. of Manuel, Edinburgh, to Constance Marion, third daughter of Alexander Macaulay Markham, Esq I C S (retired), Manager of the Hathwa Raj.

FORBES-GARDEN—STEVENSON—March 28, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Rev J G S Syme, Chaplain of Lahore, William Forbes-Garden, of Bushire, Persian Gulf, to Katharine Elizabeth, daughter of the late James Stevenson M D, of St John's Wood, London.

7, Elphinstone Circle,
BOMBAY.
Gentlemen,
Replying to your esteemed favour, we beg to state that
"FERRO-VINA"
is a Burgundy containing Iron in a natural form.
We have just introduced it and it is meeting with much favour, especially amongst those whose blood requires enriching.
• Price Re. 1-8 per Bottle.
Awaiting your orders,
We are,
Yours very truly,
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 5th April.

1. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters, are requested to do so as early as possible.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th April.

1. Members are requested to send in their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-quarters without delay.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A meeting of members interested in Football, Hockey and Cricket, will be held in the Club Rooms, on Monday 8th April at 6-30 p.m.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda Fazilka and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th March 1901, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,42 000	3,50,000	7,000	4,99,000
Or per mile of Railway	86	213	4	303
For previous 10 weeks of half year	12,11,465	37,43,177	59,961	50,14,603
Total for 11 weeks	13,53,465	40,93,177	66,961	55,13,603
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,01,086	5,48,119	—4,177	6,45,028
Per mile of Ry. do.	61	333	—2	392
Total to corresponding date do.	12,42,885	54,34,911	41,113	67,18,910

Decrease for the week ...... Rs. 1,46,028
Do. to date 12,05,307

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"THE ETHIOPIAN is a book unique in its way, and one which ought to make us pause and think, for the problem of the black race, like that of the yellow, will have some day to be solved, and the sooner we make up our minds upon the subject, the better for all concerned. OF COURSE THE AUTHOR HAS TO BE GUARDED IN HIS UTTERANCES, BUT THOSE WHO READ BETWEEN THE LINES WILL HAVE AMPLE FOOD FOR THOUGHT."
Foreword.
'What an admirable companion volume would his make for 'Uncle Tom's Cabin': the latter, a work of fiction, would surely be influenced by this, a work of fact. . . At this very moment, and apparently thoroughly unappreciated by the masses, the process of hybridization between the two races is going on at an ever-increasing rapidity. . . As a general rule, the carnal advances of a typical negro, or even a mulatto, are intolerable to the vast majority of white women; hence the usefulness of lynching as a check to this lustful impulse. . . Nothing is more remarkable than the closing words of the book: 'The treatment of the Ethiopian must accompany the suppression of all that would lead to the production of a mixed race, a fatal stumbling-block that has cost more than one Latin race the crown of an Empire.' "
—PREFACE to the AMERICAN Edition.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 4TH OF APRIL.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Neemuch and Surat, the pressure changes have been small. The distribution continues to be irregular and the baric gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

The variations of both the day and night temperatures are small except at Jacobabad, Veraval, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar and Surat, where the maximum is from 5° to 15° in excess and at Khandwa, where the minimum is 6° in excess of normal. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Malegaon and the lowest 63° at Cawnpore.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are partially cloudy in many places.

About an inch of rain has fallen at Nagpur and Colombo, about a quarter of an inch at Belgaum, and light showers at Raipur, Akola and Cochin.

Weather is fine and settled over nearly the whole country. There are, however, indications of local rain in the Central Provinces.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1901.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah ....inches	29 820
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	83·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·3
Dew Point	76·6
Relative humidity of Air............	0·803
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ..	1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	88 6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.).........	76 6
General Directions of wind* ....S, SE, S, SSW, WSW, SW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*............miles	209

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to The Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1901.

WIVES WANTED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

WHILE his colleagues were engaged in discussing Army Reorganisation, the other evening, Mr. Chamberlain found time to drive down to the Imperial Institute, and address the annual meeting of the United British Women's Emigration Association. The Minister for the Colonies was asked to propose a resolution endorsing the policy of the Association and affirming the desirability, in view of the pressing demand for competent and responsible women throughout South Africa, of greatly expanding the work and raising a special fund for South African emigration. As Mr. Chamberlain is primarily responsible for the annexation of the two new colonies it is only natural that he should desire to see them turned to best advantage. So far as men are concerned their emigration is almost automatic and very many of her best men elect to seek their fortunes in distant colonies, the unenterprising and the sluggardly being left behind in large proportion. The best men away, the women marry the residuum and the result is not what those who have the true interests of the country at heart would desire. Many women remain unmarried, whilst the men who have gone abroad sigh for wives. The United British Women's Emigration Association does much to remedy this unhappy state of things by placing connubial bliss within the reach of all worthy aspirants. Mr. Chamberlain is a firm believer in the desirability of sending out women; for, said he, women being so much more numerous in England than men, the women are by the necessity of the case, debarred from the fulness of life which is their due. They cannot look forward to becoming wives and mothers and heads of households: and they are jostling one another in the struggle for existence, so that the wages of women are greatly reduced, until they are, in many cases, entirely inadequate for their honourable subsistence. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that this disproportion should be reduced by sending women to places where the disproportion is exactly in the opposite direction. That there are great dangers, and great difficulties, in connection with such a movement, the Colonial Secretary could not deny. Women, alone and unprotected, cannot safely be sent great distances across the sea, to arrive in strange lands, where they have no friends or relatives to look after them, and where they do not know how to act until employment comes to them. The Association undertakes that responsible duty and so far it does not seem on any occasion to have failed. There may be head-strong girls who prefer to go their own way, placing themselves in the hands of the agents of the Association and the results have been disastrous. Mr. Chamberlain testified to the value of the Association, which in the past twenty years has been instrumental in sending out seven thousand respectable women to the colonies where they have found happy and prosperous homes.

Few of these have gone to the South African colonies, but in the near future many hundreds will be sent by the Association under its enlarged scheme. When affairs have quietened down, from British ports will be sent men,—some of them, as Mr. Chamberlain reminded his hearers, the best and the most energetic, probably, of the population—by tens of thousands, by hundreds of thousands. They will be required in connection with the establishment of a Military Police, which will be permanently required, not merely as a means of preserving order between the white races, but also as a natural and necessary protection in those vast countries, where the whites, after all, form only a small minority, and are surrounded by hundreds of thousands of the black races, who have only recently emerged from barbarism. Large numbers of men will be sent out for this purpose, but there also will be great numbers going to develope not only the mineral resources of the country which have already been opened up, but those still greater resources which are known to exist. In every kind of business occupation—in manufacture, in industry, in mining—there must of necessity be a great development, and England will be drawn upon for the majority, at all events, of those who will carry out that development. The happiness of those men—their comfort, the tone of the society in which they will have to live—Mr. Chamberlain correctly holds to depend entirely on the country's ability to accompany this great male emigration by a proportionate emigration of suitable women, calculated, by their character, by their intelligence and by their cultivation, to be fitting companions for the men who are sent out at the same time. We are glad to see that the Colonial Secretary attaches the utmost importance to this. He foresees that the results of mixed marriages in South Africa will be even more dreadful in their consequences than in this country. The men who go there to stay will marry native women or the descendants of Dutch settlers and while our own women at home are compelled to work for their own maintenance, their less worthy sisters, and women of mixed blood, will reign in the homes which should by rights have been theirs. This must be prevented in the interests both of the men and of the women. Hitherto it is true the men who have gone from England to South Africa, have been birds of passage, like those who come to India. But that it is not likely to continue. The country wants permanent settlers and systematic, continuous development. "We want those British fellow-subjects of ours, carrying with them British sentiments of loyalty, to become permanent residents in the new Colonies. We want them to make their homes there, to retain all their loyalty to the Empire and at the same time to cultivate an equal loyalty to their adopted country." These are the words in which Mr. Chamberlain expressed the national want and towards achieving the end in view Government should assist the British Women's Emigration Association.

So far as the men are concerned, they, as we have said, have already begun to pour into the country. They are men of approved character with assured salaries sufficient to provide all their necessities. In ordinary circumstances the women would go under less favourable conditions. And in promising to send them the Association undertakes a serious responsibility. It must see that none but suitable women are sent out and these must not all be taken from one locality. Mr. Chamberlain advised the Association to appoint committees in every part of the United Kingdom who will make it their business to give information and advice to women who desire to emigrate, to keep a registry of all such persons, to investigate their qualifications and their characters. The central organisation is to look after the women on their way out, protect them and make arrangements for their reception in Capetown or some other part in the Colonies. It will take charge of the women until suitable employment is found for them and generally stand godfather for them "until they are absorbed in the permanent population." Unfortunately Mr. Chamberlain held out no hope of Government assistance beyond the grant of occasional indulgence passages in transports which might otherwise steam to the Cape empty. He thinks it possible that the Colonial Government may assist. But he could give no definite assurance upon the subject, which is a thousand pities. The importance of the scheme is one which should command Government support on a liberal scale. If the South African Colonies are to become what the Colonial Office would have them expenditure for their development must be incurred and that to a very considerable extent. The true method to stimulate settlement has been discovered by the Women's Association and, as Mr. Colquhoun in his "Renascence of South Africa" urges, men should be induced to colonise by making it worth their while to go there freely, by improving the conditions of life, opening communications, cutting down tariffs and the introduction of irrigation. One of the chief deterrents to colonists hitherto has been the isolation necessitated by settling on the land. The lonely farm, the vast stretch of empty country round it, the black population cutting him off from his neighbours, the absence of all the amenities of life, have combined to discourage any but the stoutest, and have rendered a farmer's life an exile only to be borne until some better opportunity comes along. This is a fact which Mr. Colquhoun prays Government to take cognisance of. If Government cannot help in carrying out the help-meet and companion in solitude for the isolated settler, it can, at all events, assist the man they ask to settle permanently to tide over his preliminary difficulties by subsidies and by carrying out works of irrigation. These subjects, however, are outside the scope of the Women's Association. But if prominent members of the Government aid in undertakings, whose object is to induce women to go out and marry colonists they should at least promise in every practicable manner to ensure that those who receive them shall have a fair start in a life which is to be devoted to the development of the new country, to the relief and benefit of the overcrowded population at home. The British Women's Emigration Association might be able to do something by way of solving the Poor White problem in India. Empty transports could carry these to a country where by industry they might work out their own redemption, and if the Association would undertake to protect and advise them, as it will the Englishmen from home, pecuniary assistance might reasonably be invited in India.

THE STAGE AS A PROFESSION.

THERE is an article in the "National Review" for March which should give pause to the "stage struck," though it is not unlikely that it may not have any such effect. The moral of it is that as a means of livelihood "the profession" is a delusion and a snare. The London comedy stage is crowded with aspirants who never get a chance beyond the smallest "walking on" parts, while owing to the modern tendency of playwrights and managers to specialise parts for particular artists, players who are popularly supposed to have achieved success are unable to make a competence. Engagements are shorter and fewer than they formerly were and periods of salary earning alternate with long intervals of "resting." The alternative to the uncertain career of the London actor is the racking life of the artist touring with a provincial company. The general result is that after giving the best years of their lives to the theatrical profession men and women lose all illusions and also any enthusiasm they may have had for acting as an art. For this indifference, which has a bad effect on the drama, Mr. W. G. Elliot, the writer of the article in the "National," suggests a remedy which has occurred to others. "What would now revive the interest of many excellent artists past the first flush of youth," he says, "would be the establishment of a theatre to which it would be an honour to belong as a permanent member of the company, with an assured income." That would seem to point to a State theatre such as that of the Theatre Francais in France, and the private theatre of the Kaiser in Germany, and there are many who, because of the educative value of the stage favour the establishment of such a national house. A national theatre would certainly be more likely to meet with general acceptance than a scheme like that which was not long since put forward by a few musical epicures in regard to a National Opera House. High class music does not appeal to the many, but on the other hand Mr. Elliot does not believe that the theatre he desires will ever be subsidized by the State, because he fears that the question would be reduced to a conflict between the taxpayers divided into the Party of Principle and the Party of Pleasure. He looks to private enterprise to do what is needful and believes that with a large capital to support it the chances of the ultimate commercial as well as artistic success of the venture would be great. If such an idea were ever converted into accomplished fact there is no doubt a great incentive would be given to members of the profession to do better work, for, as the reviewer points out, they would immediately recognise that election as members of such an institution would mean the reward of a permanent income in return for good work done and success achieved. At present the artist may have attained success as it is generally understood, but the permanent income he by no means secures. And the histrionic art is not so elevated that, if we except the case of the callow stripling burning to scale the heights of tragedy, it enables its votaries to feed the soul while the body starves. The painter, the musician and the poet can all feed the flame of genius and worship their art though crusts may be scarce, but the "resting" actor has no such solace, and as a rule those who look to the stage for a living have no mistaken ideals about their trade as "art."

THE BOER AS A HORSEMAN.

DURING the past few years Englishmen have become aware that they have something yet to learn in regard to horsemanship. The American jockeys with their ungainly seats have won races on horses which previously had never been returned winners, and in another branch of the art of riding we are now learning something from the Boers. Mr. Herbert Mackford contributes a very interesting article to the "Field" on the Boer as a horseman, and the lucidity with which he expresses his views shows that he has attentively studied the peculiarities of the Boer in the saddle. The chief ends of riding have been well-defined as two—to remain in the saddle and to spare the horse. The Boer maintains his position in the saddle by balance. He does not affect an upright seat, and his stirrups are so short that his knees and nose are often very close together, while his feet are stuck right home in the stirrup irons and at right angles to the horse's body! His horse is perfectly trained, and the Boer and his mount being in complete unison the one with the other, make the rider a very formidable foe. Moreover, he is quite familar with the diseases with which horses are troubled in South Africa, and his acquaintance with the horse is only equalled by his ability with a team of oxen. Mr. Mackford says that the adage "he who fights and runs away" has been handed down for generations, and it is this and his discretion, knowledge of the country, and his skill as a horseman and teamster that render the Boer so difficult to overcome. During the past year we have learned that many English ideals which we have regarded as unimpeachable have to be relinquished, and it would seem as if our mounted troops are trained to be skilful in acts which are non-essential to successful warfare. We may ridicule the *Boer* seat, and his figure in the saddle may resemble poor Mr. Briggs, as John Leech pourtrayed him, tasting the pleasures of hunting, but is not his skill as a horseman another case of the foolish things confounding the mighty?

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

THERE is a marked improvement in the healthfulness of Bombay City, and this is noticeable in all wards, except the districts of Byculla, Warli, Parel, Sewri, Mahim and Sion. In these areas plague is very virulent, though there is a decrease in the number of deaths from this cause in Byculla. The epidemic in the other districts, however, is rapidly gaining ground, and 194 deaths occurred out of a total of 709 within the City boundaries. Byculla returns 40 deaths from fever, and Dongri 29. The death rate, which is calculated on the rough returns of the recent census, is 113·39 per 1000, and the increase in the birth rate recorded during the past few weeks is maintained. In the mofussil the record has a tendency to improve. At Karachi there were 227 cases and 174 deaths, and it is regrettable to find the figures increasing each week. The plague is very bad in Cutch State, but the outbreak is confined to Mandvie town, though it is occasioning anxiety in Bhownagar town. The disease is present in Ahmedabad district, but the city is free; not so Surat, where the total deaths for the whole collectorate amount to 47. The death roll from Thana district is not so great, albeit several additional villages were reinfected. Poona continues free from infection, but much sickness prevails in the Deccan capital, the total mortality being nearly 50 per cent above the average.

*** TO-DAY being Good Friday our offices will be closed. There will be no issue of the *Bombay Gazette* on Saturday morning. The *Overland Summary, Bi-weekly* and *Budget* will be published as usual.

RULES and regulations for measurement of goods in bales or packages have been adopted, printed and distributed to the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

MR. C. G. H. Fawcett, I. C. S., had been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

LIEUT. G. G. YOUNG, I. M. S., has been appointed Residency Surgeon, Baroda, in addition to his own duties.

MR. O. C. G. Hayter becomes Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, vice Mr. Tregear.

MR. H. N. ALEXANDER acts as Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay, vice Mr. T. M. Filgate, pending further orders.

MR. A. W. SHEPARD, is appointed Executive Engineer, Belgaum District, during the absence of Mr. Fitzgibbon on privilege leave.

LIEUT-COL. H. P. DIMMOCK, I. M. S., has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and fifteen days from the 6th April.

MR. G. H. WILSON, Engineer under Covenant having been appointed to this Presidency, has been posted to the Indus Right Bank Division.

MR. CORBETT, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chota Nagpur, has been transferred to the Bombay Presidency, and left to assume his new duties on Saturday.

MR. J. B. JENKINS, Assistant Superintendent of of Police, Poona, acts as District Superintendent in the Ratnagiri District, vice Mr. F. T. V. Austin, proceeding on leave.

MR. R. S. FAGAN, Divisional Forest Officer, N. D. Kavar holds charge of the Belgaum Division, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. E. G. Oliver, proceeding on leave.

THE services of Lieut.-Col. J. M. Hunter, C.S.I., Political Agent, Kathiawar, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

MR. P. S. V. FITZ-GERALD, Political Superintendent, Palanpur, has been granted privilege leave for two months and seventeen days, from the 1st instant or subsequently.

MR. T. R. WYNNE, Agent and Chief Engineer Bengal-Nagpur Railway Co. Ld., has been re-elected to represent the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on, the Corporation of Calcutta.

MR. J. R. TREGEAR has been appointed a fourth grade Superintendent of Police, B. B. & C. I. and Rajputana-Malwa Railways, with effect from the date of retirement of Mr G. J. Nobb.

The services of Captain W. C. S. Prince, 20th Madras Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, for employment as an Officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

MR. S. B. FINNIMOE, Officiating Under Secretary to the Bengal Government, Railway and Civil works, who has been appointed Executive Engineer of the Darjiling division, arrived in Darjiling last week.

MR. J. MOLLISON, M.R.A.C., Deputy Director of Agriculture, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and three days, in combination with furlough for three months and twenty-seven days.

MR. T. M. COTGRAVE, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, has been granted furlough on private affairs for eleven months and twenty-one days in lieu of privilege leave for three months, granted by a Government notification of the 11th September last.

MR. D. A. THOMSON, Deputy Conservator of Forests, fourth grade, has been granted privilege leave of absence for one month and thirteen days in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for four months and seventeen days from or after the 3rd instant.

MR. M. D. MACKENZIE, Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month, in combination with furlough for six months. Mr. C. M. Baker, I.C.S., acts as Deputy Commissioner and Registar during the absence of Mr. Mackenzie.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending April 2, was 1,716, giving a death-rate of 113·39 per annum per thousand as against 152·18 the corresponding period of last year, and 94·15 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 232 died from fevers; 709, plague; 6, small-pox; 1, measles; 6, cholera; 1, leprosy; 159, phthisis; 69 diseases of the nervous system; 197, affection of the respiratory organs; 28, diarrhœa; 28, dysentery; 35 still-born; 79, old age and debility; 18, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 53; Brahmin, 53; Lingaet, 4; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 1,053; Hindu low caste, 155; Musalman, 301; Parsee, 33; Jew 8; Native Christian, 35; Eurasian, 5; European, 4; other and unknown castes 6. The total number of births was 258 as against 191 the corresponding period of last year and 276 the average over the past five years.

As the use of rests for night firing is insisted on in the new Native Army Musketry Regulations, a little pamphlet issued by Captain R. O. Kellett, Bengal School of Musketry, should be found useful by Staff Corps officers. A number of rests are described, and the way in which they are constructed is made clear by accompanying woodcuts. Captain Kellett evidently goes on the sound principle of using what is handiest, and there can be few localities in which one or other of the rests described would not be practicable. Various materials are used, such as branches of trees, mud walls, boxes full of shingle, earth parapets and tent pegs, and with all these it is shown how the rifle can be securely fixed in the right position, so that it may be used at any moment. In the construction of rests for rifles the soldier will no doubt very often have to trust to his own ingenuity, but officers will be all the better fitted to do this after glancing through Captain Kellett's apparently simple and effective designs, some of which, we understand, have already been found useful here and in South Africa.

THE census taken in Denmark gives the population of that country as 2,447,441. In 1801 the population was 929,000 and the past century has thus witnessed an increase of about three times that number.

THE Budget Committee of the German Reichstag has rejected the credit for £100,000 towards the construction of the Dar-es-Salaam Mrogoro Railway in German East Africa, and adopted a resolution calling upon the Imperial Government to negotiate with a private contractor for the construction of the line.

CHANGES AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

THE following notes of the forthcoming new regime at Windsor Castle have been compiled by a lady who was for many years closely associated with the late Queen:

"Princess Beatrice's farewell to Windsor was pathetic in the extreme. For very many years she had been practically the chatelaine at the Castle, and indeed of all the Royal Palaces. She it was who not only decided which rooms were to be occupied by exalted royal guests, but personally supervised the arrangements for their comfort. Again, it was Princess Beatrice who unearthed the rare old porcelain, which had lain for years carefully housed in the China closet, seen only by the few. At her suggestion cabinets lined with white were placed along the walls of the East Corridor, and the priceless pieces were arranged therein. The plates containing the portraits of King Charles' 'Beauties' are among the number.

"In fact, no improvement nor change was effected without her approval, and she bitterly felt the uprooting from the only home life she had ever known. Of course, the Princess will be frequently at the Castle, but it will henbeforth be only as a guest, and she will now have no right to a voice as chatelaine. But she will often be consulted by the King, who has often remarked, when knotty questions as to precedence were being discussed, that his youngest sister had better be asked to advise, as her intimate connection with all Court functions, and close attendance on his mother had rendered her opinion invaluable.

"There is little likelihood of the King and Queen being installed at the Castle for many months. Very great alterations must be made and modern improvements introduced. Furniture, and 'bric-a-brac' which has endeared itself to its Royal owners, will be moved from Marlborough House and Sandringham, and as far as possible, their Majesties wish to be in touch with each detail of change. It is hoped that all will be in readiness for the festivities following the Coronation, and we are told that, all being well, the splendour of the receptions at the old Castle will be restored, and that the Court will indeed be the most sumptuous in all Europe.

"There is a rumour—not without foundation—that after the Duke of York's return from Australia, he will remove from York Cottage to Sandringham House. The larger establishment now required by him, and the extra space necessary for his young family, will make such a change almost imperative. In that case York Cottage will probably form a 'pied a terre' for Princess Victoria of Wales, whose health often necessitates a rest and change in a bracing climate during a week or two of the London season.

Some months hence, when these changes are "faits accomplis," the King will probably transfer most of the animals at his farm to either Shaw or Flemish farms. At Windsor very little building or alteration has taken place since the death of the Prince Consort, and many of the arrangements are necessarily cramped and a little old-fashioned. Thus the prizes taken by her late Majesty's cattle reflected more than usual credit on those responsible for the welfare of her stock under antiquated conditions.

"Another much-debated change is the rebuilding of the kennels in the Home Park. As is well known, Queen Victoria was devoted to her dogs, but discouraged their exhibition or the keeping of the bigger breeds. Collies, fox-terriers and poms were the most favoured. In the days of the Prince Consort, five St. Bernards and a boarhound or two were treasured pets. Greyhounds also had their place in the kennels; and in the slopes at Windsor is a granite tomb on which reposes a finely-modelled greyhound, while an inscription records that there was buried Eos, the favourite dog of the Prince Consort.

"The kennels at Sandringham own some splendid borzois and other hounds, requiring more space and accommodation than is available at Windsor. There is a story that many years ago, hearing fighting in the night, the dog-keeper's son at Sandringhman went down to quell the disturbance, trusting that the animals would know his voice in the dark. All did save one which had hitherto been obedient, though known to be somewhat savage. The young fellow was attacked and rather mauled but eventually got clear, and the next day when veterinary surgeons had been specially summoned to investigate the matter, it was discovered that the animal was an almost pure-bred wolf!"

The Coronation is in the far off future of 1902, yet it has taken shape and form as a staple subject of conversation, and the details of its ceremony read like a mediæval fairy tale. The last magnificent Coronation was that of George IV. Those of William IV. and of the late Queen were dignified events, but performed with maimed rites. On the two last-named occasions the banquet, the procession of peers, and the Champion of England's challenge were not included in the Coronation ceremony. There are certain hereditary rights of service at a Coronation, and these ancient privileges are jealously guarded by the noble families in whom they are vested, and will be proudly claimed by them even in the twentieth century.

Before a Coronation a proclamation from the Sovereign is issued directing that "all loving subjects who by ancient custom, do claim to perform certain services" should at once send their petitions to the Court of Claims authorised to decide on such matters. Some of these rights sound strange to modern ears. The Lord Great Chamberlain claims to have as his perquisite the clothing worn by the Sovereign on the eve of the coronation and the furniture of his sleeping room. He also claims to serve the King with water in a basin to wash his hands before the banquet, and eventually to have the silver jug and basin for his own property, together with forty yards of crimson velvet. A sum of money has usually been given instead of the furniture.

The office of Champion is vested in the Dymoke family, and his perquisite is the gold cup in which he drinks his Sovereign's health. The Duke of Norfolk, as Earl Marshal, possesses many privileges, and, as Chief Butler of England, he receives a cup of pure gold. The Duke of Newcastle, as Lord of the Manor of Workshop, claims the right to supply a right hand glove for the Sovereign's use and also to support his arm when holding the sceptre. The Lord Mayor of London can assert a claim to serve the monarch with wine in a cup and also to keep the cup. An ancient office is that of "Herbstrewer," and at a former coronation, a highly born single lady, with six maids to assist her headed the procession and threw flowers in front of the King and Queen.

At George IV.'s Coronation the Duke of Wellington, Lord Anglesey, and Lord Howard rode into Westminster Hall on their chargers to escort the gentlemen of high degree who were carrying the hot food that the King himself was to eat. Lord Denbigh acted as Grand Carver on this occasion. The Duke of Atholl can claim the right of presenting two falcons to the Sovereign. The Duke of St. Albans holds the office of Hereditary Grand Falconer, and he also possesses the curious privilege of driving down Rotten Row. This right, by-the-bye, was exercised at the Coronation of the late Queen Victoria.

Previous to a Coronation an official order is issued to regulate the State robes to be worn by peers and peeresses, and the style and make of the coronets. A coronet is made of gold, of silver gilt, or of baser metal gilded over, and on no account may jewels or precious stones be added to adorn it. The coronets of each degree of rank must be exactly alike in form and style. Their prices run as follows: A coronet of pure gold costs £85; one of silver gilt, £18s 18s.; and one of gilded metal, £16 16. The head-piece of a coronet is in crimson velvet, surrounded by the regulation gilt balls and strawberry leaves. A peeress's coronet is similar to that of a poer's, only smaller.

The rows of miniver, on the capes of the peers' robes denote their degree of rank, and the length of each lady's train is to be in accordance with her position in the peerage. A Duchess will have her train three yards long, a Marchioness two and a half a Countess two yards, a Viscountess a yard and a half, while a Baroness is limited to one yard. Carriage builders are notified by the Heralds' College that the coronets on the panels of carriages must be painted in strict compliance with heraldic rule.

A formal summons is sent to every peer commanding his presence in Westminster Abbey at a coronation. It commences thus: "Right trusty, and right entirely beloved cousin, we greet you well and command you to appear, &c." This is the manner in which Dukes are addressed, and as the degree of nobility descends, the wording of the summons is altered. Marquises, earls and viscounts are addressed as "cousins and counsellors," but barons as "counsellors" only, and not as "cousins." If deep mourning or illness prevents attendance, a humbly worded excuse must be sent.

The oath of allegiance, as given by the peers, is a highly interesting ceremonial. The Sovereign's hand is kissed and the crown touched in token of loyal devotion, as the following words are repeated: "I of Norfolk, do become your liegeman of life and limb and of earthly worship; and faith and truth I will bear unto you, to live and die against all manner of folks. So help me God." It is, of course, impossible that each peer should repeat this oath in person, and therefore the duty is undertaken by the senior peer of every degree. The word "senior" implies the date of the creation of a peerage.

According to the records, £100 is paid to the Royal apothecary for the anointing oil, which it is his business to provide. When the Archbishop of Canterbury has placed the crown on the King's head, the crowd assembled in the Abbey acclaim him loudly, shouting, "God Save the Kingg." In fact, the history of coronation proves that the rule of silence in church is by no means observed at Westminster on these august occasions. As soon as the Sovereign is crowned, the peers and peeresses put on their coronets and the bishops their mitres. Each peer's coronet has been previously borne by a page, not above fourteen years of age, who carried it on a cushion, and walked behind him. The peeresses do not have pages to carry their coronets. Hundreds of coronation medals are struck in gold and silver which the Treasurer of the Household scatters among the spectators in the Abbey. Twelve new peerages were gazetted to commemorate the coronation of the late Queen Victoria.

THE LAW OF 1900.

HINDU LAW—ADOPTION.

IT is familiar knowledge that a Hindu widow may adopt a son, and it is also known that the husband may give her this power, but require her to get the previous consent of a person whom he names as to the boy to be adopted. In 27 Cal. 996, the testator authorised his wife and his executors to adopt a son, and if the wife should die before adoption, the executors were to adopt. One executor died and the widow adopted with the tacit consent of the other executor. The question was whether the power to adopt was a valid power, and the first Court decided that it was valid. The executors were joined merely for the purpose of securing a good exercise of the widow's discretion, and it was not an essential condition that the executors should take part in the adoption. The Appellate Court held that the power of adoption which the testator purported to give was one which the law does not allow. Before the Privy Council it was urged that the will should be construed to give effect to the manifest intention to adopt; the widow alone could adopt and the executors were joined merely to make a good choice of a son. On the other side it was pointed out that it was a joint power, the language was clear that the widow and the executors should adopt. Moreover if the widow were to die, the executors were to adopt. The authority being joint, all three must act together, and their Lordships felt no doubt that the power was invalid, and the widow alone can adopt, and as the will gave this power to the widow and the executors, it was not a power of appointment by the widow alone. The suggestion that the testator meant to give authority to the widow restricted by the consent of the others, could not be accepted as a legitimate construction of the will. It was merely a speculation opposed to the clear language employed.

There is a fundamental distinction between the Jains and orthodox Hindus and their belief in the nation of the future state is wholly different; a son among the Jains confers no spiritual benefit on the state of his deceased father, and the Jains do not believe in or observe the Sradh ceremony as it is observed by orthodox Hindus. Some Jains may worship or do homage to some of the Hindus deities, but they have their separate temples which no orthodox Hindu would enter, and their separate deities whom no orthodox Hindu would worship. This distinction in belief must naturally affect the law of adoption, the Hindus treating it from the ground of spiritual benefit and the Jains from a secular ground. Among Hindus the widow can, as a rule, adopt only with the permission of her late husband, while among Jains this is not necessary. The case in 27 Cal. 379, reviews all the cases on this subject of adoption by Jains in different parts of India, and the conclusion is that the widow can adopt without her husband's permission, and moreover that she takes an absolute right to his separate property. The case is remarkable from the volume of evidence of Jain custom recorded in it on the ground that the custom was general. For many years past the Jains in different parts of India have been setting up a special custom by which they are regulated in matters relating to succession or adoption, and the consent of decisions has been in favour of their contention. It was urged that the evidence should be limited to the local custom, but it was replied that the Jains are not Hindus and the Hindu Shastras do not affect them, but if that law does apply to them, subject to their special customs, the custom of adoption has been judicially established, and must be recognised without further proof. The Privy Council, however, has decided that the customs of the Jains must be proved by evidence as other special customs varying the general law must be proved, and in the absence of proof the ordinary law must prevail. The mere fact that a man is a Jain is not enough to establish the conclusion that the ordinary law does not apply to him. Evidence, however, might be admitted from all parts to prove a general custom, for it would be impossible to prove a general custom by evidence of a purely local character. The general custom being proved, it would be permissible to show that in some particulars it is not observed in a certain locality; but mere minor difference in ceremonial and other matters would not destroy the custom. The High Court also considered that the widow acquires an absolute right to her husband's separate property. The evidence went even further and made no distinction between ancestral and self-acquired property, but whatever estate she acquires, the adopted son takes that estate, and it was not necessary to decide whether the effect of the adoption was to direct the widow or whether the adopted son succeeded under the widow's deed of gift. (This decision goes some way to confirm Nelson's view of Hindu law, essentially a Brahminical custom, which it is wrong to apply to all persons who are called Hindus. Every sect has it own customs, more or less unwritten, which should be the subject of judicial investigation, and in time we might hope to arrive at some definite rules of inheritance. But Hindu law, that is, Brahminical law, is written and accessible and it is easier for courts to say that that is the law and any custom which disagrees with it must be strictly proved. It is not easy to do this and Hindu law has in consequence received a force and an extension to which it is not strictly entitled.)

When the only son of a widow dies, she has power to adopt a son with the consent of the Sapindas. In 23 Mad. 486, is a case where a widow in such a case adopted, with the consent of three out of four Sapindas; the fourth refused to consent and gave no reasons for his refusal. He sued to set aside the adoption on the ground that the assent of all the Sapindas was essential, and especially of one who was a nearer relation than the other. But even in an undivided family, it is not essential that the assent of all the members should be given, although the Privy Council seem to lean to their opinion that all should consent. In an undivided family the consent of all is clearly not necessary, it is only required that the majority should consent. This consent or refusal of the majority must, however, not be a capricious exercise of their power, and if it is shown that the majority give or withhold their assent from improper considerations, such assent or dissent will be of no avail. The adoption being sanctioned by three Sapindas the duty lay upon the fourth who refused to prove that they were not acting in good faith. In this case he was bound to disclose why he refused his consent, and it is only reasonable to say that as he had not done so, he was precluded from objecting after the adoption had taken place. The reason why the widow is obliged to consult the Sapindas is because she is incapable of independent action in such a matter, and she is bound to consult the family council before she brings a new member into the family.

It is well known that the re-marriage of widows was a common practise among Hindus, except among the higher classes until Act 15 of 1856 legalised the practice for all classes. By that act a widow on re-marriage loses all rights of succession and maintenance to her late husband and her children may be taken from her. The construction put upon the Act is that it applies to all Hindu widows whether they could re-marry before the Act or not, and the result is that they may be deprived of their children. It is wonderful that this change should have passed almost unnoticed, but in the courts a few cases have come up for decision in which the effect of the Act is discussed. A widow who had a son re-married and on the death of the second husband gave her son to be adopted by her co-widow. (24 Bom. 87). It was argued that she could do so, as she did not cease to be his mother, and her right remained and was not affected by this act which only deprived her of her rights of inheritance from her first husband. On the other hand it was contended that she could not give her son in adoption without her first husband's consent and on re-marriage she must be treated as if she were dead. The Act deprives her of the right of the guardianship over her children, and therefore she could not exercise any right over the child. Ranade, J., following a Full Bench ruling of the Bombay High Court, held that even in castes when re-marriage was permitted by caste usage, a Hindu widow forfeits her rights to her husband's or her son's property. The same view has been taken in Calcutta and in Madras but has not been followed in Allahabad, and he concluded that the child was an orphan although his mother was alive, therefore she could not give him in adoption. The right to give a boy in adoption is a right which comes to the widow by reason of her connection with her deceased's husband's estate, and being a part of the rights or interests she acquired as a widow, it is included in the right which she must give up under the Act.—(The decision is sound under the Act, but the Act leaves much to be desired).

In Gujarat the general practice is against adoption, but when the practice prevails, the law followed in that of the Mayakha rather than that of the Mitakshara. For many years it was considered that the adoption of an only son was valid on the ground, that however blameable the act might be on the part of the giver, yet it could not be set aside. In 1875, however, Westropp, C.J., decided that the adoption of an only son was invalid, because the authorities expressly prohibit such an act, and it was against the opinion of Manu. "To whichever, therefore, of the two principal authorities we may look: the Mitakshara and the Mayukha, we find an absolute prohibition of the giving of an only son in adoption, and at the very least a strongly implied prohibition in the latter of the taking also." This view of the law has now commended itself to modern text writers, who hold that this decision as well as similar decisions in Bengal are wrong, and that the doctrine has not the support of the ancient authorities. The Allahabad High Court also dissented from their view and the case going before the Privy Council, their lordships upheld the decision that an only son could be given in adoption. They could not agree with Westropp, C.J., unless there were something peculiar in the law as applicable to Bombay to support it, and a case coming up opportunely in which this point was involved, Jenkins, C. J., and Candy, J., have agreed with the Privy Council (24 Bombay 367) and have decided there is nothing peculiar in the law or usage of this Presidency to support the opposite view.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LARGE CAPTURES.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

Colonel Dartnell's force overtook and routed a Boer force to the North East of Vryheid.

The enemy left five dead and several wounded.

We captured ten prisoners, all their waggons and several thousand head of cattle and sheep and had one casualty.

THE PLAGUE AT THE CAPE.

Up to the present 107 deaths from plague have taken place at Capetown including 22 Europeans.

The total cases number 315.

EMBODIMENT OF MILITIA.

An Army Order has been issued directing the embodiment of six battalions of Militia after the 30th instant. The dates will be announced later.

THE NEW GERMAN LOAN.

The German loan of fifteen millions sterling has been covered fifteen times over.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

M. Delcasse will pay a visit to St. Petersburg about the 20th instant.

CHINA REJECTS THE MANCHURIAN TREATY.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

China has notified to Russia that she is unable to sign the Manchurian Treaty owing to the attitude of the Powers and that she is undesirous of the friendship of one Power by alienating all the others.

THE MARSEILLES STRIKES.

There is a general resumption of work at the Marseilles Docks.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET AT TOULON.

There is much comment regarding the sudden departure of the Russian Squadron from Toulon, where it was expected that it would participate the fetes in honour of the Italian Squadron.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 3.

The P. and O. s. s. Egypt, with the homeward mails of the 30th ultimo, arrived here at 9. p. m. to-day.

SUEZ APRIL 4.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Himalaya, with the outward mails of the 29th ultimo, left here at 4 a. m. to-day.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 3.

The Executive Committee of the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund held their ninth meeting on Tuesday last. The Chairman (Sir Patrick Playfair) reported that progress was being made throughout the country in collecting subscriptions for the all India Memorial. Though the outbreak of plague in the city had impeded the operations of local canvassers, among recent contributions are half a lakh from Maharaj Rana of Dholpur, Rs. 12,000 from Maharaja of Orchha, Rs. 1,000, from Raja Chupdeo Sinha Raigarh C. P., Rs. 400, from Mr. R. D. Cooper, Private Secretary to the Maharaja of Bikaneer, Rs. 250, from Rai Protulchander Chatterjee Bahadur, Lahore, and Rs. 200 from Brigadier-General H. P. Leach.

At a public meeting held a short time ago, at Krishnagar, Rs. 2,295 was subscribed and at Maldah the sum of Rs. 3,250.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST MONEY-LENDERS.

The District Police have now instituted a campaign against the Kabuli money lenders who have for years past been a terror in most villages in Bengal. Several of these rapacious Shylocks have been placed on their trial in the Serampore courts and Mr. A. V. Knigvett, Officiating Inspector General of Police, has issued a circular letter directing District Superintendents under his charge to keep the Kabuli money lenders under close surveillance, and to prosecute any who attempt to infringe the law.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN CHINESE TURKESTAN.

CALCUTTA APRIL 4.

Dr. Stein, who is exploring in the desert north of Niya, Chinese Turkestan, has already discovered in two old monastic ruins, some three hundred documents, including Buddhist texts, votive and legal records and correspondence dating back to the first century of the Christian era. They are inscribed on wooden tablets and many are well preserved with dates and clay seals intact.

Dr. Stein is still at work and other likely sites remain to be searched.

MILITARY ITEMS.

In future no officer will be appointed as an Adjutant of Volunteers unless he has passed in signalling.

Captain Wilson, 1st Shropshire Light Infantry, is permitted to retire.

Captain Cartwright, 6th Bombay Cavalry, is granted one year's leave out of India.

Mr. H. W. Smith, supernumerary list, Calcutta Light Horse, has been transferred to the Karachi Artillery Volunteers as Second Lieutenant, vice Hayward, promoted.

Major R. Woolcombe, 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles, has been transferred to the active list.

THE GERI TEMPLE DACOITY.

RECEIVER'S PUNISHMENT INCREASED.

POONA, APRIL 4.

A Sowcar, named Gangaliskar of Miraj State, who was recently sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 for receiving stolen property in connection with the late Geri Temple dacoity case appealed to the Political Agent of Kolhapur. The appeal was heard by Colonel Sealy, who after hearing arguments sentenced him as an habitual receiver to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of rupees 1,000 or in default to a further six months' imprisonment.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyds s.s. Marquis Bacquehem, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 4th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggar 3 22-32.
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 5-8
Bar Silver	26 15-16

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

AMONG recent contributions to the "Queen Victoria Memorial Fund" are Rs. 5,000 from Messrs. Graham and Co., Rs. 4,000 from Raja Ram Narian Singh Bahadur of Khaira, Rs. 1,000 from Raja Sir Sudhal Deb, Chief of Bamra, Central Provinces, Rs. 500 each from Sir Vikar-ul-Umra Bahadur, Hyderabad, Maharajah Sir Narendra Krishna Del Bahadur and Hon'ble Dr. Ashutash Mukerjee, Rs. 300 from Pundit Bishin Das, Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, Jammu, Rs. 250 from Major-General L. W. Christopher and from each of the following gentlemen connected with the Bar, Messrs. P. O'Kinealy, G. S. H[illegible] Churn Mittra, Lalmohun [illegible] Chuckerbutty, Rs. 200 [illegible] Gir of Bodu-Gaya per [illegible] public meeting held [illegible] of Rs. 2,376 was subs[illegible] which M[illegible] Santos Das contribut[illegible] the Fund formed at [illegible] energetic [illegible] and already subscrip[illegible] lcutta Memorial have [illegible]

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, APRIL 4.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Bombay Lancers—Lieutenant Syers, officiating Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Officer vice Captain Templar, appointed Squadron Commander.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Lieutenant Douglas, on arrival from England is posted to Deesa District.

The undermentioned Officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant—2nd Lieutenant Ovey, Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

Under instructions from Army Headquarters, India, Major Parkinson, 2nd Welsh Regiment, is directed to proceed to South Africa, travelling at the public expense.

The name of Lieutenant Cantley, Shropshire Light Infantry, is added to the list of officers to proceed home for duty with their regimental depots.

The Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command, will inspect certain barracks and hospitals in Deesa District.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Captain Searle, Staff Corps, 2nd Double Company Commander, 9th Bombay Infantry, for one year. Pension Service fourteenth year commenced 11th February.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the conditions notified in Clause 94, India Army Circulars, 1898, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Captain Kemp, Royal Engineer, Garrison Engineer Military Works, for one year. Leave pay service fifteenth year commenced 24th July, 1900.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on Medical Certificate under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps. Leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, specified period to count from the date of leaving. Lieutenant Macpherson, Staff Corps, 1st Bengal Infantry, officiating Double Company Officer 20th Bombay Infantry for 6 months. Pension service third year commenced 3rd August, 1900.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate:—Sub-Conductor Craig, Ordnance Department, for 12 months, Sub-Conductor Garks, Military Works Department, for 6 months.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—R. G. A., Lieutenant Colonel Harvey, Commanding, R. A., Karachi, from 2nd May to 30th July, privilege leave out of India.

Extensions:—7th Bombay Lancers, Major Peyton, C. M. G. to 25th March 1901, on private affairs.

DEATH OF MR. M. RANCHORDLAL.

AHMEDABAD APRIL 4.

Sheth Mahadhubhoy Ranchordlal, a prominent and wealthy Shethia, who recently gave one lakh of rupees for the Technical School, died this morning from failure of the heart. As chairman of the reception committee of the Sanatandharm Mahaparishad assemblage, which commences from to-morrow, for three days, he was to make a speech. The shops, schools and mills are all closed out of respect to his memory.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Persia, Captain W A. Wheeler, will sail to-morrow for London, Brindisi and Aden, with the English Mail and the following passengers:—

Mrs Lees and child
Mrs D M Forbes
Mr John Stagg
Mr and Mrs Higoy and child
Miss Moyer
Mr and Mrs A M Gordon and child
Mr and Mrs Francis and infant
Miss Dasoble
Mr and Mrs Manning
Capt Sudds
Mr C Le Marchand
Mr T P H Dunn
Col J A L Montgomery
Mr A H James
Mr and Mrs C S B Sinclair
Mr J Reddi
Mrs G W Robinson and infant
Brig-Genl and Mrs P D Jeffrey
Master C Bloomfield
Dr and Mrs Griffitt and child
Miss Stackell
Col and Mrs Hawkings
Mr F Ceccarini
Mr D H Hunter
Rev and Mrs J Kilbey and child
Mrs G Oliver
Miss Oliver
Miss Constance
Mrs Lumby Peyton
Mr A B Marryatt
Miss M McIntosh
Mr Charles Kincaid
Mr A A Stevens
Mrs and Miss Stevens
Mr J P Desmond
Mrs F W Townsend and child
Mr and Mrs Patterson Brown and infant
Mr F G Ashwood
Mr J A Banyard
Mr Bayley
Mrs Bayley and infant and children
Mr and Mrs J M Anderson
Mr C G H De Schmid
Mr H G Fidler
Mrs Wismill and child
Mr W W Stdven
Mr and Mrs P G Jacob
Capt E B Cook
Col Frodsham
Mrs and Miss Frodsham
Mr and Mrs Mosey
Mr W Main
Mr J E D Ezra
Mr and Mrs E G Oliver
Mr R Scott
Mr W F Hill
Mr R E Josland
Mr A Bonnand
Capt A Dallas child and infant
Mrs C E Johnson
Mr Luck
Miss Pole
W E O E Leggat
Mrs C P Triscot
Mr E J Rhodes
Mr and Mrs G Hitch
Miss Macphail
Mr M Mengens
Mr and Mrs H H Coles and 3 children
Mr P J Fagan
Mr A S Napier
Mr C Trafford
Mr Walker
Miss Walker
Mr Tremearne
Mrs Sturder and child
Mr and Mrs E J Showring
Mr and Mrs F C Rose
Mr Barton
Mr G F Stainforth
Mrs Fryer and infant
Mr and Mrs R A L Moore
Mrs Archer Rundle
Master Archer Rundle
Rev J W Forman
Mrs Forman and child
Major and Mrs Carroll
Mr J G Y Duff
Mr P C H Snow
Mr and Mrs S M Chitnavis
Mr A R Macdonald
Mr and Mrs Thaddens and 4 children
Mr M Wilkinson
Mr A W Prior
Mr and Mrs H McPherson and infant
Mr F D Bird
Brig-Genl A M Creagh
Lord Bishop of Calcutta
Mrs Gordon's child
Mr George Foster
Mrs and Miss McGavin
Mr A M Caccia
Miss A J Schade
Mr M Rautenbery
Mr and Mrs J Chisholm
Miss Gerrard
Mrs A Forbes
Miss Cassels
Mrs H E Ransom
Mackay nurse
Mr Trevor Grant
Miss Barry
Mr Seymour Wood
Mr W H Sprott, child and infant
Rev H O Moore
Miss Butler
Miss E M Reid
Mr E G Haynes
Mr E C Ward
Mr H de B Hogarth
Mr H Lyndon
Mr and Mrs Gauntlett
Mr John Jackson
Mr J Mckendric
Mr T Walker
Mr H M Mehta
Mr J Moore
Mrs A L Mackenzie and infant
Col and Mrs G D C Gastrell
Mr Tommy
Mr and Mrs E Farmer and two infants
Mr J B Beattie
Mr D Beattie
Mr and Mrs J F Maxwell
Mr and Mrs E Mylne child and infant
Mr and Mrs Gavin Jones
Miss Gavin Jones
Mrs E John
Mr F W Thurston
Miss Law
Mr H R Walton
Dr W Hanna
Capt W Ward
Mr W J Holman
Mr G T Jackson
Miss G T Jackson
Mrs W E Berryman
Mr and Mrs G Willington
Mr F J Agabeg
Mrs Agabeg and two children
Mrs Beauchamp
Mr and Mrs J Edwards
Mr J H Bakewell
Mr Hubback
Mr W R Partridge
Mr R J C Lord
Mrs Lord and infant
Mrs Harrison and infant
Mrs Barnes and infant
Col Gastrell's infant
Mr J D Guise
Mrs E Broeneker
[illegible]
Miss F L Robinson
Mrs J C Godley and two infants
Miss Arakiel
Mr H F Taylor and infant
Mr H F King
Mr Oakshott
Mr J A Tailor
Sir Hy Tichborne, Bart
Mr C Helbert
Mr F W Clark
Mr T Latham
Miss H Campbell
Mr T P H Fulgate
Mrs M A Barclay
Mr G H Webb
Hon J O and Mrs Miller
Lieut-Col H A Walsh
Mrs W K Bourne
Mrs Beadon and two children
Capt A A Howell
Mrs Montgomery
Dr Meilicans
Mr A B Loftus Tottenham
Mr Jas Watson
Mr J P Davidson
Mrs W S Traill
Mr J Sinclair
Mr Geo W Christison
Mr H Davy
Major and Mrs W K McLeod
Lieut G F Watt Smith
Rev and Mrs Moul
Sir Henry Prinsep
Sir E James
Mr C M McCrie
Major Mayer
Mr F M Shaw
Miss Puckle
Mrs Hatch
Mr Morby
Mr S W Chart
Mrs T Barclay Robertson
Lieut-Col A W F Street I M S
Mr S L John
Mrs P F N Toulmin
Mr P S Bottliwala
Capt W Sandys
Mr O C B Wimbush
Mr R D Murray
Mr D McDongall
Mrs Meares
Mr E Y Watson
Mr K B Pastur
Mr and Mrs Noble
Miss Dobson
Miss Bardswell
Mr H L Bendel
Mrs Daly and two infants
Rev Dr K W S Kennedy
Mrs E A W Hall and child
Mr H E Kempthorne
Mr West
Mr Spoor
Mrs Ballard
Mr F H Ward
Mr Ramchand
Mr Deen Cayal
Mr C E Hardie
Miss Wiseman
Mrs O'Conor
Mr J Kerr Greig
Col and Mrs W H Wyllie
Major A G Spratt
Mr F Power
Mrs Macgregor
Mr H C Elkington
Mr G Herbert Hubbard
Mrs G Herbert Hubbard and infant
Capt and Mrs C Fearnside, children and infant
Mr R S Greenshields
Mrs Beer
Miss Beer
Master Beer
Mrs Turton Smith
Mr Calvocoressi
Lieut-Col and Mrs Percy Benson
Mr and Mrs L Ames
Miss Ames
Mr and Mrs Richard Smith
Maj E A Strachan
Capt R B Unwin
Mr R Chowdhuri
Mr B Mukerjee
Col J Moran I M S
Fitzherbert 2 Messrs
Col A H Leapingwell
Mr F Carter
Mr A Lea Juckes
Mr W Shirreff
Mr J H Hardy
Mr J Patterson
Mr A Llewellyn
Miss K Fox
Mr Standish Lee
Lord and Lady Newborough
Mr C A Townsend
Lieut K Wigram
Mrs A W Taylor and infant
Mrs Rattigan and child
Mr W E George
Lt-Col H P Dimmock I M S
Mr L H Spence
Mr H B Spooner
Mr F G H Brand
Mr G B Merry
Genl J Woodhouse
Mr and Mrs Robinson
Miss Beadon
Mr H Carey
Lieut J D G Walker
Mr Prentice Kellogg
Mr N H Parsell
Mr J V Woodman
Mr Dutt
Mr V S Pandit
Mr W D Alridge
Mr Nugent
Mr L C Croslegh
Mr J Rickie
Miss M Molony
Mr L Moore
Two Misses Moore
Miss Band
Maj C M Brinkley
Mr S H W Ryan
Capt J H Grant
Mrs Grant
Miss A LEvens
Mr and Mrs Redford and inft
Mr S H Sturge
Mrs D P Cama
Mr R Reid
Mr H Friedheim
Mr W L Strange
Miss Boomgardt
Dr J Kelly
Master R Anderson
Capt C H L Palk
Mr Balthazar
Mr Frestwich
Mr W A L Rowland
Surg-Genl Sinclair
Col Mcneill Campbell
Mrs O T Barrow
Mr Julia Karpel
Khan Bahadur Nawab Abdoolalli
Mr Pilgrim
Mr J B Guthrie
Maj S D Browne R N A
Maj F C Grant
Mr and Mrs G R Lowndes
Mr G Sherlock Hubbard
Mrs Hubbard and inft
Capt H F Darrell
Mr and Mrs T A Hindmarsh
Mrs Grut
Mr R H Patt[illegible]
Mr J Calvert
Mrs N D Frasis
Mr B Clarke
Dr C H Lewis
Mr and Mrs F T V Austin
[illegible]
Mr F C Allen

NOTES FROM PARIS.

PROVOKING A DUEL.

SOME MID-LENT FESTIVALS.

PARIS, MARCH 15.

IT was scarcely to be expected that M. Deroulede's mountebank history of mysterious personages calling upon him in the name of the Duke of Orleans would be left without a sequel. The "Figaro" of March 14th ventured to hint that the messenger in question was a young Deputy who had married an American wife, and who had put off his visit to the United States in case his presence should be wanted. Of course this meant Count Boni de Castellane, the husband of Mr. Jay Gould's daughter. Having a long-standing grudge against M. Fernand de Rodays, the director of the "Figaro," the Count, with his father, the Marquis de Castellane, and M. Morel, proceeded to M. de Rodays' residence, 66, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin, and sent in the name of the Marquis de Castellane only. M. de Rodays, who had just got up and was in his dressing gown, fell into the trap. Instead of one person, three individuals advanced with menacing look. "You have insulted my son," said the Marquis. "How so?" inquired M. de Rodays; "will you please tell me in what manner?" The words were scarcely out of M. de Rodays' mouth when Count Boni rushed upon M. de Rodays and struck him several blows in the face, and before the latter could recover his surprise the cowardly assailants had disappeared. Paris has now her own sensation. M. de Rodays, notwithstanding his repugnance to duelling, can, considering the French social code on duelling, scarcely avoid demanding satisfaction by arms. Count Boni de Castellane has never forgiven the director of the "Figaro" for publishing statements concerning the manner in which the Count had spent his wife's fortune.

The Mid-Lent festival has been a prodigious success. The relatively element weather brought out the great mass of Parisians with the cheering thought that the first breath of spring was at hand. The allegories conveyed by the chariots were diverting. The Queen of a day, Mlle. Marlin-Poirier, has held her cour, and next Thursday Montmartre will deliver itself up to the revels surrounding the "Bœuf Gras." M. J. Crotat painted and decorated the gorgeous car of the "Reine des Reines," drawn by six horses. The chariot symbolising Chemistry and the Alchemists' Art, designed by Mme. Rouge, is bright and fanciful. The topical feature of the day was undoubtedly Bianchini's "Downfall of Man." The car consists of two compartments, one representing a court of justice. The judges, the prosecuting advocate, and the gendarmes are stern feminists, the male sex being represented by a kneeling victim. In the second, men are washing the dishes and attending to the menial duties of the household. The car was followed by a group of male nurses with babies in their brawny arms. The moveable musical kiosque was in the best taste, as was also that devoted to Electricity. When the royal cortege reached the Elysee, the queen with her maids of honour deigned to alight. The President, with Mme. Loubet by his side, offered his mock homage in the form of an artistic gold bracelet, whilst Mme. Loubet kissed Mlle. Poirier on the forehead. The procession then went on its merry way along the big boulevards to the Place de la Republique, and thence to the Hotel de Ville and its final goal, the noble fountain of the "Boul' Mich." One regrettable incident marred the procession. An immense car, draped with red and filled with miners in working attire, connected with the strike at Montceau-les-Mines, accompanied by women in red dresses and wearing Phrygian caps, aroused a great deal of hostility at various parts of the route. It reached a climax in the Rue Reaumur, behind the Bourse, the crowd protesting loudly against the introduction of politics into the traditional festival. So serious was the situation that M. Mouquin, Sub-Chief of the Municipal Police, ordered the car out of the procession, and the occupants had to descend and disperse. It is many years since revolutionary symbols have been so openly displayed in the streets of Paris.

General Andre, notwithstanding the published letter of his predecessor, General de Galliffet, declines for the present to restore Captain Fritsch and Major Cuignet to their active grade. The Minister of War, though treating the coarse abuse of the Nationalists with disdain, considers that the dignity of his office must restrain him from all leniency until the Army is well convinced that the Government they serve is to be treated with deference. There still remains the case of General de Boisdeffre with that of General Roget, who committed himself in a lesser degree. Meanwhile the literature of the Dreyfus case is not likely to be exhausted by M. Joseph Reinach's remarkable retrospect. The writer shows no spite against General Mercier. But he deals a deathblow at the whole system of spying and lying which was the real germ of the horrible "affaire." Even after all we know on the subject it is difficult to realise that the French Ministry of War employed a sort of charwoman named Bastian to pick up scraps of paper in the boudoir of the Countess Marie von Munster or that the different military attaches were swindled by paid impostors. The adventures of Mlle. Foret alias Millescamp, the mistress of a pseudo spy, who seems to have had the run of the Intelligence bureau, are also interesting. M. Reinach once more analyses the whole tedious story of the "bordereau." The able writer was the intimate friend of President Casimir-Perier during the crisis which led to his abrupt resignation. Altogether the coming volume will serve as a key to many a dark problem. The work of M. Dreyfus, "Cinq ans de ma Vie," will not be published till the end of April. There appears to be some unexplained reason for this postponement.

"Les Amants de Sazy," a three-act comedy by M. Romain Coolus, produced on March 13th at the Gymnase, though not likely to have a lucrative run, deserves to be seen by those who aim at being keen observers of Parisianism. The piece would appear to belong to the "rosse" school, inaugurated by the Theatre Libre. But it might also be classed with that of Marivaux and the gracefully-licentious side of the last century. "Sazy" is the pet name for Mlle. Salanzy, a lady with many admirers. One of these, M. Santierne, spent his fortune on her and her expensive surroundings. When penniless he calls upon her after a long absence and accepts her compassionate offer to act as steward and tutor to her dreadful son "Jack." Mme. Salanzy is an amusingly demure English lady, the situations are certainly comical, especially those touching the blind folly of an aged banker named Gogeron. In the end Santierne reconquers the heart of his former lady-love, and better still, resolves to devote himself to real work for her support. The acting of Mlle. Andree Megard in a strangely meretricious part was thoroughly refined, whilst M. Gemier also avoided the impropriety inherent in that of Santierne. Mme. Samary knows how to be a French stage English-woman without grotesqueness.

The seconds of M. Paul Deroulede and of M. Buffet have jointly signed a minute laying down the conditions of the duel about to take place. M. Barres and Dr. Devillers, who are the seconds of the President of the Patriotic League, have not contested M. Buffet's right as the offended party to choose his weapon. The duel will be fought with pistols. Two shots will be exchanged; that is to say, one shot apiece at 25 paces. This is about the mildest duelling ordeal possible, although duels have been fought with one shot apiece at distances of 30 paces and, indeed, on very rare occasions, at 35 paces. In serious affairs of honour, it is not unusual to agree to several shots. The day, the hour, and the place for the encounter are fixed. There is to be no gallery of onlookers. Pistols and positions will be drawn by lots. The seconds agree to remind their respective clients that according to the laws of honour not a word nor a gesture must be exchanged between the combatants. In plain English, this means that M. Deroulede is to be cautioned against shaking his fist at M. Buffet or calling him a liar. This stipulation appears for the first time in a duelling minute, as it is taken for granted the adversaries will behave themselves, but M. Deroulede's "patriotic indignation" is always an unknown quantity.

A history of the Dreyfus case, by M. Joseph Reinach, is to come out in a few days. If anybody has inside information M. Reinach has. He was one of the first to take up the cause of the innocent Jewish officer, and for doing so has been one of the most cruelly and infamously abused men in France. He is still, notwithstanding the amnesty, which does not cancel civil actions, a defendant in the law suit brought against him by Madame Henry. M. Reinach's account of the espionage department at the French War Office about 1894 is vivid and picturesque. He is throughout this book studiously moderate, but the reader will get an impression that the officers in this department were ignorant, and suffered from spy mania, and that their moral sense was frequently blunted by the dirty work they had to do. The chief work of the officers of the department was concocting forgeries for sale to Germany. For years they had been busy manufacturing bogus schemes of mobilisation and bogus time-tables. Whole rooms were full of these bogus documents, and it was necessary to keep a close account of them from year to year in order that the lies might tally. Special models of new rifles were made at enormous expense, and also special cartridges, in the rather mad hope of deceiving the Germans.

M. Reinach gives an account, day by day, of the first incidents in 1894 and of the secret trial, mainly from notes supplied by Colonel Picquart, who was watching the case on behalf of the Minister of War. He believes that M. Casimir-Perier did not resign the Presidency of the Republic in consequence of the Dreyfus case, but because Ministers would not inform him of Government affairs, because he was insulted in the Extreme papers, and left undefended by his Ministers—in short, because he was in a false, undignified position, and felt he could be of no use to the country. According to M. Reinach, the original bordereau was not submitted to the judges at the first Dreyfus trial. It had these words written as if by the German Emperor on the margin. "Why is it that canaille Dreyfus does not send the papers he promised?—William." This precious paper was, of course, a forgery.

There is but one opinion in the French Press on Mr. Brodrick's scheme of military reform. It is an event of world-wide interest. This move will alter the conditions of many an international problem. The "Temps" remarks that every Continental Power could put 120,000 men on board transports at a moment's notice. If England were merely a land power there would be nothing to talk about in the formation of such an army, but to have an army of that strength protected by a navy of such overpowering strength that the 120,000 men, once embarked, are morally certain of reaching their destination—that is an element of success which no other Power could think of disputing. The "Temps" says that Frenchmen have no cause for alarm. Its concluding paragraph on this subject is well thought out and well stated: "We are running counter to accepted views in saying this, and yet we are of opinion that in a near future we shall have fewer points of disagreement with Great Britain than any other nation. We have cut out within the last twenty years our share of Colonial empire; we shall have enough to do with governing it. We can therefore watch England's military development without too much anxiety. Moreover, this military reform imposing as it is on paper, is not yet carried through. The "Temps," the "Debats," and other papers are agreed that England will never find the men without conscription, as on the Continent. There is unanimity on this point. The "Temps" says that the consequences of Imperialism are a formidable development of the Army, a centralised power, and a policy of violence. "Now is a nation of shop-keepers," it says, "to become a nation of soldiers" That might be the title of the story of adventure England is putting on the stage. The prologue has been delivered by Mr. Brodrick. The Government dares not ask for conscription, notwithstanding its enormous majority. It will come later, perhaps, unless meanwhile the tide turns."

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

SIGNS are not wanting that motor traction will in the course of a few years play a very important part in the service of public locomotion. The ventures so far started have proved so successful that further companies have instituted similar services of cars in different parts of the country. The latest service to be augmented is in the south-west district of London between Streatham and Clatham Junction, a route that hitherto has not been supplied with any mode of public conveyance. The new cars are small wagonettes painted a delicate straw colour, the windows being made of transparent xylonite. The cars are of 8 h.p. and the charge for the whole distance is fixed at 4d., with intermediate penny fares.

The present winter has been one of the worst on record in regard to wet and mud. On that point all wheelmen are unanimous. The mud-larks who continue the exercise under all climatic conditions have experienced a severe testing, and not a few have on many occasions thrown up the sponge and substituted other pastimes in the way of walking or football. Since the commencement of November the roads have scarcely even displayed a dry hard surface, and those who have ventured out when it was dry above have had to plough through mud and mire and other discomforts under wheel. Yet for all this, providing the day was fine, a fair number of cyclists could be seen, including amongst their ranks ladies and children as well as more seasoned riders. It is the high winds and heavy rains that we have experienced that have played such havoc with winter cycling.

At times it is difficult to fathom the methods which lead certain committees to come to decisions that to the ordinary public seem altogether contrary to the fitness of things. It may be that they are in possession of private information that justifies their decisions, which, let us hope, was the case with the Rights and Privileges Committee of the Cyclists' Touring Club when they decided not to take proceedings against a woman for having thrown broken glass in the roadway. The woman had been detected by a policeman in the very act, and although the superintendent of the police at Llanelly drew the Committee's attention to the case and suggested prosecution, they decided not to take the matter up. Apart from failing in the instance to look after the interests of wheelmen in general their decision was a direct snub to the superintendent who had gone out of his way to bring the case before them.

A writer in the cycling press asks why it is that nowadays Ripley and the Ripley Road are quite deserted by wheelmen, whilst other main roads are fairly patronized. The reason is not far to seek. At one time Ripley and the road thither were "boomed" up to the skies as being the one spot to which all cyclists should travel. Week after week men used to swarm along the ten miles between Ditton and Ripley, and at each end vast crowds congregated and discussed the cycling topics of the day. Naturally, this sort of thing worked itself out in course of time, and men began to tire of the fashion which led them to frequent this particular stretch of road week after week; the craze dropped, and, just the same as with all other crazes which have been dropped, the other extreme eventuates, and, nowadays the Ripley Road is perhaps not so well frequented as other roads of less interest and less beauty. No doubt in course of time it will recover the position it deserves in the affection of wheelmen. It is a wonderfully pretty highway with a remarkably good surface.

Now that Easter is within measurable distance many cyclists are planning their Easter tours. The success, or otherwise of Easter touring is almost entirely dependent upon the weather. Sometimes the first holiday of the year is favoured with good weather; but unfortunately the reverse is more often the case, and the cyclist who has mapped out a regular tour finds the bad weather seriously interfering with his pleasure. Of course he can cut his tour short, and in various ways meet the unpleasant circumstances; but unless he is able to arrange for changes of clothing at each stopping place the trip may easily be converted into an unpleasant one. Another item is that very often at Easter, extreme cold winds prevail, and in this case the necessity for a change of dry clothing after a ride is very apparent.

For these reasons, the method of touring from the central spot used as headquarters has, during the last year or two, come very much into favour. If a good hotel situated in an interesting country be chosen, the rider can each day make pleasurable trips in different directions to various places of interest, while he has the advantage of the benefits which necessarily accrue when a man is staying at one place for a few days. His clothing, books, and what not can be kept in his room and all he needs to do when starting out for the day is to carry sufficient for the need of that day's trip. When he returns to the hotel at night, he has all his wants at his hands. The advantages of this method are most strongly accentuated when the weather is bad, but even when fair circumstances prevail there are still many advantages which the tourist will at once appreciate when he decides to give the method a trial.

A very noticeable feature in the matter of motor vehicle building is an increase in the elegance of production. When motor cars first came into existence some of them turned out were hideous to the eye, looking to be little more than a black box stuck on top of four wheels. Now, however, the carriage maker's art has made itself manifest and instead of unpleasing cars, one constantly sees vehicles of graceful outline and general good appearance calculated to attract the public eye.

Racing news, beyond the announcement of training of ager aspirants for Easter honours, would be extremely slack were it not for the unexpected retirement of A. E. Walters from the race path. Up to this week everyone was under the impression that Walters was already indulging in the preliminary stages of training, therefore the announcement of his definite retirement came as a thunder-bolt to his numerous admirers. Few racing men have retired from the path under more happy surroundings—the holder of all world's records from 100 miles to 24 hours a nice little accumulation of prize money, and a favourite with all his fellow speedmen as well as with the public at large. Walters has already commenced business in Regent Street, as a high class tailor, a business which he followed before devoting his attention to speed work. The eyes of the public rest upon A. A. Chase, the little North Road crack, who from time to time has exhibited some marvellous turns of speed, as a worthy successor to A. E. Walters as England's representative on the Continent. Chase will probably make an early attempt on the hour's record and with adequate pacing should give a good account of himself.

Several well-known Continental cracks, including Bauge, the king of record breakers, have already signed on to ride Dunlops during the coming Continental season.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander C. W. R. Hooper, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon which port she left on the 25th March, and called at Port Blair on the 27th with Major W. S. Mardall, 17th Bengal Lancers and two private followers on board. She has brought 73 logs of timber from Rangoon and 108 logs of timber from Port Blair for the R. I. M. Dockyard. During the voyage she experienced fine weather.

THE Committee of the National Indian Association have issued a new edition of their "Handbook of Information for Indian Students," giving particulars, of the curriculum of University and Professional Study available in the United Kingdom. The terms, their length, the cost of keeping them, of living, the fees for examinations, the subjects, the prescribed age of those going up, the rules to be observed, the marks to be gained, &c. The information is in all cases supplemented by the address of the Secretary to each institution, from whom further particulars can be learned. This is a useful handbook and should enable students to form an idea of what they can or cannot attempt in attending colleges. It would add to its utility if a rough list were given of the value of the scholarships to be gained yearly at any of the institutions. Many of these are, of course, taken up by the boys from schools, but many others are to be won at College.

THE latest aspirant to honours as an amateur playwright in India is Mr. W. H. A. St. J. Leeds of the Burma Civil Service. His burlesque "The Muddled Merchant of Venice" was produced a fortnight ago in Rangoon, and proved a great success. The dialogue is bright and amusing, and habitues of the Gaiety will be glad to learn that the author hopes to place it on the Simla stage in the coming season.

LECTURE ON INDIAN MUSIC.

VET.-SURGEON DHUNJISHAW N. PATEL delivered under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarik Mandali," an interesting lecture on Indian Music at the Framji Cawasji Institute on Tuesday, Mr. Kaikhoshroo N. Kabraji was voted to the chair. The branch of Indian Music selected by Mr. Patel for his discourse was the classification of rags and ragois (tones and under-tones). He said that the Indian Musical scale is the most perfect and at the same time by far the most difficult musical scale now existing among the civilized nations and was acknowledged to be such by eminent scholars like Sir William Jones, Professor Blasserna, &c. The Hindus represented their rags by personifying them as the Grecians had done and it was very likely that the latter imitated the Indian Musical scale to perfect their own which is admitted to be far inferior to the Indian scale. Mr. Patel then stated that some of the eminent Indian Musicians had divided Rags (tones) into 4 classes and some into eight. In the former 4 classes the Indian rags were formed of five and nine tones, while in the latter were made up of 4, 3, 2 and 1 tones. The latter classes are not now in vogue. Mr. Patel then said that Indian music did not possess anything like notation and herein it was sadly inferior to European music. He demonstrated the different rags by vocal music, especially Malkosh, Hindole, Boop, and Bhopals composed of 4, 5 and 6 tones with their permutations, and further the tones adopted by Cutchi, Bengali and Karnatic music in their various styles.

Mr. Kabraji in thanking the lecturer for his able discourse said that besides notation Indian music was also wanting in harmony.

AN ENGLISH AND GUJARATI DICTIONARY.

IT was in 1855 that the late Mr. N. R. Ranina first conceived a plan of publishing an exhaustive English and Gujarati Dictionary. With the assistance of his friend and colleague, the late Mr. A. F. Moos, he published the first part of the great work in 1857. These young enthusiasts had hoped to complete the Dictionary in eight or ten years; but the enormous labour involved in a work of this kind, together with the many public movements with which the authors were associated during the latter half of the past century, so far delayed the work that both these writers passed away after enjoying the now unusual span of life of three score years and ten, and yet left the work unfinished. Mr. Ranina, who survived Mr. Moos, had brought the Dictionary up to the letter S in twelve parts of one hundred pages each, before his death last year. It is gratifying to note that Dr. Rustom N. R. Ranina, who assisted his father in the preparation of the Dictionary during the last ten or twelve years of his life, has come forward to continue the laborious task; and he has placed before the public the thirteenth part of the Dictionary—bringing it up to the word "Thousandth." In point of thoroughness and exhaustive research, the volume is quite as good as its predecessors, and no pains seem to have been spared in making the Dictionary a most elaborate and complete work of reference. Some idea of Dr. Ranina's patient drudgery can be formed by a casual glance over the pages he has just brought out. He has devoted full fourteen closely printed columns to the ordinary word "Take," giving no less than forty-two different meanings of the word. English phrases, proverbs and sayings, from the commonest and most usual to those one rarely comes across, are all treated with the utmost care and attention by the young author. The nice shades of distinction in the several meanings of such words as "Table," "Taste" and "Tax" are very cleverly brought out, and remind us of the attainments of the late Mr. N. R. Ranina as a Gujarati scholar and writer. When Dr. Rustom Ranina will have finished his labor of love, the work, we have no doubt, will form by far the best and most complete English and Gujarati Dictionary yet published.

BETTER IN FRANCE.

As a means of progression we know but little of the automobile or motor-car in England. You have only to voyage from Havre to Paris in an automobile as we did, to become convinced that England marks fifty or sixty years behind France, in this matter, upon the clock of civilisation. And yet, in the early years of the century, England was leading the rest of the world towards a satisfactory solution of the problem of mechanical road-traction. In those days steam omnibuses ran even into Cornwall. Then an accident happened; the British public was taken with one of those panics to which that respectable body is occasionally subject, and Parliament hastily made the red-flag-and-four-miles-an-hour law. That remarkable statute at once paralysed British invention, and gave the French their opportunity. They took up the business where we dropped it, utilised our experience (as why should they not?); borrowed some notions from the Germans; brought their own admirable ingenuity and patience to the work; and so, to-day, we observe that they have succeeded, on certain lines, in perfecting the automobile. There were, and indeed are, a certain number of lives violently lost in the process; but, upon human life, as such, the Frenchman sets no exravagant value. 'Tis excitement, not existence, that interests him. If he cannot have excitement, he would as lief be dead. And it is easy to die in the land of automobiles—the difficulty lies all the other way. But England is otherwise inclined. We have not, even now, repealed the red-flag-and-four-miles-an-hour law. Two or three years ago we awoke one morning and saw, not without amazement an automobile. It seemed a desirable toy; we wanted to go for a ride but the law said, No, you mustn't. So we besieged that department of State upon which (as one has said) the sun never sets and the light of reason never rises, with prayers, arguments, threats, entreaties, until a new law was conceded to us: a law which allows motor-cars of not more than three tons weight when "empty" (as a man would naturally ramble about the country in an empty car, any restriction as to load is obviously superfluous) to run at a speed not exceeding ten miles an hour. 'Tis a Solomon av, a regulation, is that. I wud like to be inthroduced to the man that made ut."—L. Cope Cornford in the "Argosy."

FRENCH CRUISERS AND BRITISH BATTLESHIPS.

IN the present day of modern artillery, a badly-armed ship is, from a fighting point of view, worse than useless to the country, because if it happens to come into the line of battle, it would be put out of action by a ship perhaps only armed with a few modern guns, with possibly no armour protection and manned by a very scant crew, providing always she has the speed and is able to control the range. The Inflexible, which heads our long list of vessels armed with muzzleloaders, would fare badly if she came across a French cruiser, say, of the Cassard class. The Inflexible has a crew of 485 men, as against the 385 men of the French cruiser. She cost (it is true, many years ago) about a million sterling, as against £318,000 of the French ship. At a range of 5,000 yards or beyond, the French ship would be in safety against the fire of the Inflexible's guns; whereas at this range the French cruiser, with the aid of her modern guns, and of modern telescopic sights would be able to make good practice against the British ship, and would put her quickly out of action by firing large capacity high explosives and other modern shells. Let us, from this particular illustration, consider further the cost to the country. Each man employed on board ship costs us about £100 per annum, and thus the wages bill for 485 men is at the rate of £48,500 per annum. The upkeep during war of a ship of the Inflexible class in the expenditure of coal alone, since it would be at famine prices, would be enormous, and the cost of repairs, etc., enormously disproportionate to the services rendered. But, apart from these monetary items, there is the far more important question of the ineffective employment of the 485 men, whose training represents a large national asset. And what would be still more deplorable, from more views than one, if these obsolete ships, of which there are very many in the service, are sunk or taken, a very large and very unpleasant gap would be made in our personnel."—"Engineering."

THE GROWING EXPORT OF AMERICAN BOOTS.

A WARNING NOTE TO THE BRITISHER.

THE "Board of Trade Journal" states that a despatch has been received at the Foreign Office from Washington transmitting a copy of a report drawn up by the British Commercial Agent in the United States on the boot and shoe industry of that country. The report calls the very particular attention of British manufacturers to the fact, as evidenced by the statistics, that the exportation of boots and shoes from the United States is increasing at a rapid rate. The value of the exports of boots and shoes from that country last year amounted to £963,853, against £734,257 in the preceding year and £405,088 in 1898. A glance at some figures shows how American-made boots and shoes are being pushed with success in places where British-made goods ought to have practically the monopoly.

Seven years ago American manufacturers of boots and shoes began to solicit the favour of the British consumer, with the result that in 1898 the value of boots and shoes exported from the United States to this country amounted to £72,714. In 1899 it was £147,944, an increase of more than 100 per cent., while last year the value had further increased to £228,057. The extent to which the Americans have fastened on the market may be judged from the fact that, although trans-Atlantic manufacturers are already represented by no less than fifty agents in London, they are now entering into competition with the ordinary retailer by opening stores on the American plan, not only in London but also in the provinces.

THE KING'S GARDEN AT SANDRINGHAM.

AN inspection of the gardens at Sandringham cannot fail to be of deep interest at any time of the year. To use a common phrase, things horticulturally are done "in a big way" there. For example, so extremely fond of pink china roses is Queen Alexandra, that ten thousand plants of the variety Armosa were planted in the autumn of 1899, and a similar batch the year previous. Roses are evidently favorite flowers here, as huge quantities are grown. One very long border, and fully four feet high, the front being arranged and prettily planted with rockery subjects, cannot fail to be of much interest during the flowering season of both subjects. The bulk of the roses on this border are teas and hybrid Chinas, including such charming varieties as Papa Gontier, Laurette Messimy, Princesse de Sagan, etc. As many as 10,000 blooms had been gathered from this border in one morning. Another example of the requirements from this garden may be found in that two bushels of spinach is the daily quantity required the year round. Cauliflowers, too, (broccoli included, of course), have not had a break in the daily supply for five years. As much as twenty-four acres of kitchen garden, including eight acres of potatoes, is an absolute necessity to meet the demands of the establishment.—"The Gardeners' Chronicle."

FAMOUS HORSEWOMEN.

EVEN forty years ago—that is, in the year 1860—it was exceptional to see a lady riding to hounds, and a young woman noted for her horsemanship was regarded as being somewhat "fast." In this, as in so many other matters, the world has completely altered, and there are large sections of English and Continental society where riding is regarded almost as essential a feminine accomplishment as dancing; indeed, at the present moment some half-a-dozen English women are entitled to write M. F. H. and M. H. H. after their names.

One fact, however, which tends to prevent riding from ever becoming a popular or widespread form of amusement for women is that it is, unlike most sports, an art which can only be acquired in youth, and, it may be added, in early youth. All the notable horsewomen of the day, one finds on inquiring were able to ride almost as soon as they could walk—indeed, many people put their children on pony-back even before they can actually walk, and this, if it does nothing else, gives them plenty of fearlessness and confidence which are perhaps the most valuable qualities a horsewoman can possess. There are, of course, instances where women have learnt to ride after they were grown up; an interesting example was Queen Victoria, for we have no record of her riding as a child. She became, however, an admirable horsewoman, and, both as the maiden Queen and after her marriage, riding was for some years her favourite form of taking exercise. At one time she was constantly accompanied in her rides by the Duke of Wellington; and when Prince Albert and his brother paid their memorable visit to England, just before the royal engagement took place, one of the ways in which the Queen amused her young cousins was that of taking them long expeditions on horseback through the lovely country which lies between Windsor and Hampton Court on the one side, and the Royal Borough and Reading on the other.

That riding is one of the modern Englishwoman's most useful accomplishments has often been shown, and never more so than during the South African War. The fact that she was an admirable and fearless horsewoman enabled Lady Sarah Wilson to render valuable service to General (then Colonel) Baden-Powell, for at the beginning of the siege she frequently carried important despatches at great risk. In a Colonial life, whether it be spent on the South African veldt, in the Australian bush, or in the Far West, the settler's wife or sister will find herself singularly helpless if she has not been used to horses and their ways. Still it must be admitted that of late years the bicycle has, to a great extent, superseded the horse, but there are many occasions when a horseman or horsewoman can accomplish what even the most expert bicyclist may not hope to do, for horses can pick their way and scramble along where a bicycle would be of little or no use.

The Crown Princess Stephanie—for, in spite of her morganatic marriage to Count Lonyay, it is under that name that she is still known—is probably one of the best horsewomen in the world.

The Dutchess of Newcastle, though peculiarly feminine in appearance, is absolutely fearless and probably to that fact she owes her immunity from falls; it is on record that one of her favourite hunters, "Rob Roy," carried her for five seasons without once landing her in any kind of accident. The Duchess of Bedford, perhaps because much of her youth was spent in India, has always been enthusiastically devoted to all animals, and especially to horses. Mrs. Alan Gardner has turned her love of horses to good account while taking part in big game shooting expeditions. She and her husband, Colonel Alan Gardner, have explored Northern India, West Africa, the Rockies, and more lately Abyssinia, in search of lions, tigers, bears and antelopes. And Mrs. Gardner may claim to be the champion sportswoman of the world. Those American ladies who have become British by marriage, have not as a rule taken to the national sport of fox-hunting. There are, however, brilliant exceptions, of whom one is Lady Essex, who is a splendid horsewoman, as is also Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, who at one time was one of the most noted followers of the Fitzwilliam and Pytchley. The Duke of Marlborough's aunts, notably Lady Howe and Lady Sarah Wilson, are all famed as whips and as horsewomen, and several members of the Churchill family hunt with the Quorn, as Mrs. Asquith has also done for many years. Among Irish sportswomen a prominent place must be given to Lady Power. It was in Ireland also that Miss Wolseley, the daughter of the ex-Commander-in-Chief, first rode to hounds, and she gained a considerable reputation by her fearless riding, the hunting in the country round Dublin being anything but easy to negotiate owing to the great number of walls. Yet another charming horsewoman well known in the Irish hunting field is Miss Massey Mainwaring, and Lady Lurgan may also be considered to belong to the Irish group of horsewomen, for since her father became Viceroy of Ireland, she has constantly formed one of the riding parties organised at the Viceregal Lodge.—Marie A. Belloc in "Cassell's Magazine."

STORMING OF DARGAI PICTURE CASE.

ART DEALER v. ARTIST.

IN the Court of Appeal, composed of the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Collins and Romer on 8th ult., the hearing was concluded of the case of Boss v. Woodville, on the application of the plaintiffs for judgment or new trial on appeal from verdict and judgment, dated November 8th, 1900, at the trial before Mr. Justice Grantham and a special jury in the King's Bench Division.

This was an action brought by Mrs. Alga Boss, trading as the Regent Street Art Gallery, to recover damages from Mr. R. Caton Woodville, for the wrongful conversion of a picture and breach of contract, in having failed to assign to the plaintiff the copyright of the picture "Cock o' the North," and damages for having assisted in publishing copies of the picture. The defendant pleaded that the plaintiff failed to carry out her part of the contract, and denied that the copyright of the picture was in the hands of the plaintiff, and contended further that if acquired the picture was acquired as trustee of a Mrs. Schlette.

It appeared that the plaintiff's case was as follows:—At the end of 1897 the plaintiff's husband was acting for his wife in the business of the Art Gallery he being an undischarged bankrupt. It occurred to Boss that the storming of Dargai would form a good subject for a picture, and he obtained an introduction to Mr. Woodville. On January 17, 1898, an agreement was drawn up between Mr. Woodville and the Regent Art Gallery, by which the picture "Cocks o' the North" representing the storming of Dargai, was to be painted for the plaintiff for the price of £682 10s. The copyright was to be assigned to the plaintiff, and Mr. Woodville was not to assist in the publication of the picture. In order to obtain funds to purchase the picture a syndicate was formed. To this Mrs. Schlette contributed £250, Mr. Davis £50, Mr. Nici £25, and another person £50, making altogether £375. Out of that £341 5s. was paid to Mr. Woodville. The picture was delivered on March 1, but as the balance was not forthcoming the defendant applied several times for payment, and Mr. Boss proposed that the defendant should refund what had been paid to him and take back the picture. That was not done, and arrangements were entered into in consequence of which the picture was first sent to Windsor for the inspection of her late Majesty the Queen, and afterwards to the Academy Exhibition. By order of the defendant the picture was removed from the Academy when it closed. Since then it was sold to Mrs. Schlette for the balance due to the defendant and published by her by the same publishers who had arranged with Mr. Boss to publish it. The plaintiff alleged that this was contrary to her agreement with the defendant, and she therefore sought to recover damages.

The case for the defendant was that the picture was obtained from him by means of a trick by Boss, and the jury so found, and thereupon Mr. Justice Grantham gave judgment for the defendant.

Mr. Henry Kisch for the appellant, applied for judgment or a new trial on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence, and also on the ground of misdirection by the Lord Judge in the Court below.

Their Lordships, without calling upon Mr. Kemp, K.C., and Mr. Poyser, for the defendant (respondent), dismissed the application with costs.

A NEW DEPARTURE IN ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

A MEETING of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society was held in the hall of the National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh, on Thursday (14th ult.) when a lecture was delivered by Mr. Arthur Gulston, chief superintendent engineer in the Elswick shipyard, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on "The Baltic and Arctic voyages of the ice-breaker Ermack in 1899." Sir John Murray, who occupied the chair, said that while ships were at the present time being built that almost defied any storm that might sweep the ocean, it was not quite so certain that they could attack those parts of the ocean covered with ice. But a ship had been built which gave promise that it would attack these regions and smash its way through the thick ice. The idea of the ship was conceived by Admiral Makaroff, of the Russian Navy, for keeping open the navigation of the Baltic, and the ship was constructed on his designs by the Elswick Company. The representative of that company, Mr. Gulston, had much to do with the ship's construction, and he took part in the voyages to be described. No one could speak with more authority than he on what Sir John could not help thinking was a new departure in Arctic exploration. Mr. Gulston, who illustrated his lecture with an admirable series of slides, at the outset treated of the maiden voyage of the Ermack to Kronstadt, after which she returned to the port of Reval, where she broke up an enormous pack of ice, and liberated many steamers. During the following summer she proceeded to the Polar regions with the object of being tested among the Polar ice. Through that, he explained, she passed with great success for some hundreds of miles. Towards the conclusion of his address, Mr. Gulston exhibited a slide, in which the Ermack was seen salving the Russian battleship Grand Admiral Apraxine, which had had the misfortune to get ashore during a fog on Hogland, just at the time of the commencement of the formation of the ice. The warship was badly holed, and had there been no vessel capable of coming to her assistance she would in all likelihood have been lost. The Ermack was able to bring to the warship coal and provisions during the whole five months of winter, with the result that the water inside the ship was kept down, and upon the breakup of the ice the Ermack towed the vessel off, and took her to Kronstadt. As the value of this battleship was about £750,000, the commercial success of the Ermack was assured. During the same winter the Ermack was also instrumental in towing off one of the large first-class cruisers of the Russian Navy which had got ashore through being unable to steer in the ice, and she also assisted the battleship Admiral Nakhoff from Reval to the open water in the Baltic, a distance of eighty miles.

A MUNIFICENT gift of £100,000 has been made to the Newcastle Victoria Jubilee Infirmary by Mr. Watson Armstrong, heir to the late Lord Armstrong, and now residing at Cannes. In a letter intimating his intention to thus memorialise his late great-uncle, Mr. Armstrong wrote that he and his wife "feel that had Lord Armstrong lived long enough to know of the great loss the nation has sustained he would have been one of the first to urge the speedy commencement of the infirmary named after our late revered Sovereign." Since King Edward laid the foundation stone last June no progress has been made with the infirmary. Its future is happily assured by Mr. Armstrong's generosity.

CHARACTER STUDY OF LONDON'S NEW BISHOP.

BY A FORMER OXFORD HOUSE RESIDENT.

THE appointment to the See of London of a man of 43, not distinguished for scholarship, the author of no great work, and yet untried in the management of a diocese, is an experiment calculated to whiten still further the hair of ecclesiastical fogeydom. That the experiment is hailed with practically universal approval is a yet more striking fact, and there is only one explanation which can be given—the character of the man.

Arthur Foley Winnington Ingram is one who compels love, for the reason that his own heart is full of it. From the moment that the kindly grey eyes rest upon one, and the ready smile begins to play round the corners of the humorous mouth, one feels that he is a man to whom all may be told, and all trusted, and that his sympathy and help are assured. That is a true instinct. No man of wider sympathies ever yet existed. You may see him walk down the Bethnal-green road, his arm linked in that of the rowdiest larrikin; you may see him clap an apparently irreclaimable ruffian on the shoulder with a genial "Hullo, old boy!" it is because his eyes, lightened by the love within, can discern the faint spark of better things. But there is no easy going toleration of wrong. In the presence of meanness or deceit the mouth sets, the jaw tightens, and forked lightning play round the head of the delinquent. No man can be sterner; but no man melts more readily at the first sign of repentance.

No man is without the pale of Ingram's love, provided that he be sincere, for sincerity, open and transparent, is the keynote of his own character.

I have heard folk speak of "Ingram's gush." There is not a trace of that objectionable quality about him, for all about him rings true; he feels warmly, and his feelings find their natural expression. A cheery optimist he is, as his description of East London as a "land flowing with milk and honey" will prove, and often his optimistic belief in the rightmindedness of man is wofully misplaced.

On one occasion a seedy individual, totally unknown to him, presented himself at Oxford House and told his tale of woe. If I remember rightly it was that he had a long journey to take, and was too thinly clad to do so in the bitter cold then prevailing. The Head "lent" him his brand new greatcoat, on the strength of his promise to return it. Needless to say, the greatcoat did not reappear. I don't know whether he ever expected that it would, but he wore his second best with no appreciable diminution of cheerfulness.

He was severely censured on one occasion by his Parochial Relief Committee, to whose knowledge his promiscuous distribution of half-crowns had come, despite the fact that he had himself strictly forbidden private gifts of money. There were many comical tales of the way he had been taken in. I doubt, however, whether many imposters really got the blind side of him, only his warm-hearted nature led him to relieve present distress however caused.

It might almost be said of the Bishop that he works twenty-four hours in the day the whole year round. He is far too sane a man not to take his due proportion of sleep and recreation, but each is taken with one sole end in view—how best he may renew his powers for his Master's service. So he plays as earnestly as he works. If he walks, he goes five miles an hour; if he skates, he plays hockey as if his life depended upon it; if his head ached an hour's "fives" in the little court behind Oxford House was his remedy—and to play "fives" with the Head was no bumble-puppy. He might often be seen running hare-and-hounds with the lads of the Webbe Institute, or on the tow-path of the Lea, instilling into the Oxford House Club those four maxims which he learnt when, best known as "Chuckie," he pulled in the Keble eight. More than one East-end "Soccer" player has learnt to his cost that "Mr. Ingram is pretty firm on his pins." He plays every game but cricket, and plays it a little better than most other people.

In the word "enthusiasm" is contained the main secret of his power. Of the inner spiritual life it befits not to speak, and none may know; but the evidence is in all his acts, glorifying every particle of the work to which he sets his hand, and driving him on at a white-hot glow of zeal. The promise to Joshua rings ever in his ears; discouragement is not possible to him, for the strength which is not his sustains him. Hear him in the pulpit, the elocution is faulty; the thought is not profound; the language is often commonplace, and the words ill put together. Yet few men can so move a congregation, or are listened to with such rapt attention. It is the spirit which profiteth—the profound conviction, the joy in his service, the certainty of victory. In this power he conquers alike the drawing-rooms of the West-end, the College Halls of Oxford and Cambridge, and the tenement dwellings of the most abandoned slums.

That he will succeed as Bishop I have the profoundest conviction. Difficulties he will have, of course, and some of his own making, for that very quality enthusiasm sometimes leads him into ill-considered action, but he will succeed because he is human and manly, broad-minded, tolerant, and sympathetic, gifted with imagination and the saving grace of humour. He will succeed because scattered through London to-day there is a band of devoted clergy trained in his school who look on him as the best friend they ever had, and will follow him and obey him. He will succeed because where another would be painfully seeking a way round, he, in his enthusiastic fashion, will smash right through the obstacle, and be unaware that it ever existed. He will succeed by the power of a life which knows no selfish aim, but is consecrated to the service of God and man.

THE RUSSIAN PENAL SYSTEM.

DISGRACEFUL BARBARISM.

THE Kieff correspondent of the "Standard" sends a translation of statements published by the two Russian journals, the "Priamurski Viedomosti" and the "Amurski Krai," regarding the Russian penal island of Saghalien. Both journals, it is to be noted, are subject to the Press censorship, and their assertions are therefore not lightly to be dismissed.

According to the first-named of the Far Eastern Russian organs, the life of the convict in Saghalien is, generally speaking, a disgrace to the penal system of modern times. The chief of one of the principal insular prisons is described as "a demon who, for fourteen years past, has abused his office by his barbarous ill-treatment of the prisoners of both sexes under his charge." Russian travellers through Saghalien relate with horror the maltreatment of male and female prisoners to which they have been eye-witnesses in many of the insular prisons, and it may reasonably be taken for granted that they were not permitted to see the worst. Every day some of these unhappy "deportes" are, without any adequately just cause, barbarously flogged. Female convicts, young and old, are beaten with whips and fists, and kicked for the slightest infraction or negligence of their duties, and frequently for no cause whatever. Men and women, after such brutal handling, may not be admitted to the lazarettos without the orders of the chiefs who have ill-used and crippled them.

Another Prison Chief in the south of the island, says the "Amurski Krai," has an equally evil reputation. Quite recently and for some trivial fault, this man struck a convict so heavily and repeatedly that his victim was rendered insensible. The Chief then called a warder to remove the convict to the cells, and this command was executed by placing a lasso round the neck of the insensible victim and thus dragging him away, with the result that he was strangled. Both Chiefs and warders carry lassoes for similar purposes.

The compulsory marriage system between male and female convicts is revolting. On the arrival of a party of female deportees from European Russia the single women are assembled in a large barrack-room. The bachelor convicts are then admitted in turn to choose their partners, who are compelled to mate with the murderers and others who may select them and are forthwith married and quartered as husbands and wives. Some of the younger and better-looking of the female convicts are exempted from this public matrimonial selection, for reasons which will not bear inquiring into. The permission accorded to the prison chiefs to deal in spirituous liquors is another crying evil of the Saghalien system. Men receiving salaries of a hundred and a hundred and fifty roubles per mensem increase their income by two hundred and two hundred and fifty roubles monthly by the retailing of spirits, and it is to this vile cause that crime is so rife among the convicts and settlers.

"THE POWER OF THOUGHT."

LAST evening, at the Novelty Theatre, under the auspices of the local Theosophical Society, Miss Lilian Edger, a lady hailing from New Zealand, delivered a lecture on "The Power of Thought." Mr. David Gostling presided, and on the platform were accommodated some of the local Theosophists. The theatre was filled by an audience composed of European and Parsee ladies and Hindu gentlemen. This being Miss Edger's first appearance in Bombay, the chairman said he might as well give a short account of her life and career. She is the youngest daughter of a minister in New Zealand; and after several years passed in scholastic labours, she devoted herself to a study and teaching of Theosophy. For the past few months, she had made a lecturing tour throughout India, and had consistently and persistently devoted herself to the broad view of life taken in theosophical teachings. Miss Edger then commenced her lecture, in which she dilated on the relations of nature and science, and on the theory of vibrations, trying to show how the vibrations in substance might be allied to the phenomena of thought. The lecturer referred to the teachings of Brahma and Narayen and the Rishis. At the close of the lecture which was listened to with much attention, votes of thanks to the lecturer and to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE HIGHER BURGLARY.

BLOW-PIPES TO SUPERSEDE THE CROWBAR.

IN burglary circles on March 6th there was much excitement and not a little elation. For some time it had seemed that the heroic days of the profession were passed. Skilled cracksmen were reduced to a humiliating rifling of cupboards and tills. Ponderous safes, steel chambers, electrical alarms, and ingenious mechanism of all kinds had made the great coups of the pre-scientific period only a delightful memory. But in the eternal race between the robber and those whose business it is to build impassable walls about the rich man's treasure the former appears to have once more got ahead. Hence the jubilation with which the news of the plundering of the Tottenham Court-road Post-Office safe by means of an oxyhydrogen blow-pipe jet was received in the Thieves' Kitchen and elsewhere. This is indeed the culminating point of the Higher Burglary. No longer need cumbrous jemmies and crowbars and chisels and skeleton keys hamper the operator's mobility. All he is required to carry is a small cylinder of oxygen and a blow-pipe. A bit of india rubber tubing fixed on the nearest gas-jet, the flame of the blow-pipe directed on the safe or door or lock, and the thing is done—noiselessly and with the utmost ease. The blow-pipe is the real Aladdin's lamp. Everything yields to its "open sesame!" Its flame impinges with a heat of over 2,000deg. Fahrenheit. It will melt the Harveyized steel of a British battleship's armour that is hard enough to stop a shell. A brisk trade in oxygen and blow-pipes is anticipated.

THE LAW OF 1900.

HINDU LAW—ADOPTION.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Jenkins, C. J., has carefully reminded the authorities and has remarked that Digests like the Mayukha cannot make the law, and have no special value except in regulating and formulating the custom now prevalent. The Mayukha points out that Manu does not prohibit the gift of an eldest son; it may be improper, but the gift can be received by the taker. The text that "by one having an only son, gift of a son is not to be made" may appear to be a command, but the better opinion is that it only means that it is not desirable to make a gift of an only son. There is no conflict between the Mayukh or the Mitakshara, and in fact the former takes a more liberal view of adoption than the latter; nor does it show that the gift of an only son, any more than that of an eldest son, is so absolutely prohibited as to make the adoption void. The worldly wisdom of the learned Chief Justice is apparent in his closing remarks. The necessity for purposes of salvation of having male issue has been a little exaggerated. If a man having the prospect of male issue seeks to provide for the welfare of his only son by giving him in adoption, presumably to a person better circumstanced in life, such an act can hardly be said to jeopardise his own spiritual or temporal interests. The right of adoption, though it has its religious efficacy, is chiefly valued for the its temporal advantages, and from this point of view position taken up by those who interpret the Mitakshara and Mayuka, as, while not commanding such adoptions, yet not condemning them at the same time as prohibited acts, is both reasonable and in accordance with general feeling.

The general rule as to the ceremonies to be observed in adoption is that among the higher castes certain religious ceremonies are essential, while no ceremonies need be observed among the lower castes; the giving and taking being overt evidence of the fact. The point as to the Brahmans in this Presidency came up for discussion (24 Bom. 218) and it was contended that as the 'datta homa' (burnt offering) ceremony has not been performed, the adoption was defective and invalid. Among Brahmans the parties may retreat until their ceremony is celebrated, and not afterwards: therefore it is essential—and it forms the completion of the ceremony. In reply it was urged that what is essential for the validity of an adoption is the giving and receiving the boy, and the 'datta homa' was not essential. The effect of this ceremony is to change the 'gotra' of the adopted son, he rechanges the 'gotra' of his natural father for that of his adoptive father, and it was not necessary in this case for the boy was the nephew of the adoptive father and no change of 'gotra' was necessary. Jenkins, C. J., relied on an ancient text that in the case of a nephew the 'homa' is not essential, and pointed out that it has been followed in Bombay, Madras and the North-West, although Farran, J., had doubted whether adoption could be voted without a ceremony. That there was no change of 'gotra, adopting a nephew and the sacrifice was only necessary in the adoption of a son from a different 'gotram.' In such a case if it were omitted, the adoption is null. He concluded that it would not be right to impose upon the adoption of a brother's son as an essential condition of its validity the performance of the 'datta homa' ceremony.

In 24 Bom. 473 it was contended that an adoption was invalid because the natural father was not present, and that his consent was not sufficient. That there must be a formal gift manifested by an overt act; the natural father must hand over the child to the adoptive father or mother and the latter must accept the child in adoption and a mere constructive giving or taking would not satisfy the law. It was also objected that the father of the boy and the adoptive mother were related within the prohibited degrees, and as they could not marry, it followed they could not adopt the boy. It was found as a fact that the adoption had taken place in the presence of the father, but that certain ceremonies were not performed, and this omission was supplied some ten years later when the fact of the adoption was recorded in a deed—on the second occasion the father was not present, but the court held that where there was evidence of gift or acceptance and it was shown that the boy had lived with his adoptive mother, formal proof of the performance of the ceremony may be dispensed with to the objection that the father could not marry the adoptive mother, they were more than six degrees removed, and it was therefore doubtful if they were Sapindas. But even so the only persons who cannot be adopted are a daughter's son, sister's son, and a mother's sister's son and among some of the highest castes these can also be adopted under a special custom. There is no restriction among the lower castes. The general rule is that the boy should be a son of a near relation, but this is merely a recommendation and does not make invalid the adoption of a more distant relation.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 26th March:—

Submitted memorandum from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, No. 267, dated 6th March 1901, forwarding for the favour of remarks a report by the Accountant-General regarding the Trustees' annual contribution towards the maintenance of St. George's Hospital for the three years ending 31st March 1904, together with a statement furnished by the Physician-in-charge of that Hospital, showing the number of patients treated therein and the amounts of the annual cost of maintaining the Hospital and its Nursing Establishment.

Resolution.—Calculated in the usual manner the contribution payable by the Board towards the cost of the Hospital (including the share of the cost of Nursing paid by Government) comes to Rs. 13,069 per annum. Calculated on the same basis the contribution towards the Nursing Fund, taking the whole cost at Rs. 20,400 (of which Rs. 10,200 is included in the Hospital expenditure) comes to Rs. 1,796 per annum. Government may be asked to sanction the payment of these amounts annually for the three years ending 31st March 1904.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, sanctioning the appointment of Mr. H. E. Hart as Secretary to the Bombay Port Trust.

Resolution.—Mr. Hart should relieve Mr. Dumayne forthwith and the latter officer should be placed on special duty until such time as his services can be spared to proceed to Calcutta.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 5th February 1901, directing that Government should be addressed with a view to amendment of the By-laws to admit of the admission of steamers using liquid fuel to the Docks and parts of the Harbour other than the petroleum grounds.

Submitted the proceedings of the Harbour and Pilotage and Docks Committees, showing that the rules and By-law with the additions proposed.

The papers having been circulated to the Trustees were not read.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Harbour and Pilotage and Docks Committees are approved and the additions proposed to the By-laws should be submitted for the sanction of Government.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager to the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India, No. 27-2924, dated 21st December 1900, requesting the favor of his opinion as to the length of time the Trustees should retain Nitro-compound powders in their magazine at Sewree in case it may be undesirable to store such powders for an indefinite period, also forwarding to him a statement showing the stocks of Nitro-compound powders which are in the magazine for over three years.

Resolution—In accordance with the recommendations of the Bunders Committee the case should be provided for by the addition of a foot-note to the scale of rates, making the enhanced rents for storage after three years applicable to Nitro-compounds only. The sanction of Government should be applied for to this addition.

Submitted report by the Engineer, saying that in his opinion the most profitable way of dealing with the refreshment room building on the Apollo Bunder would be to sell it for removal which will probably fetch about Rs. 4,000 and saying with regard to the removal of the carriage shed valued at Rs. 4,500, that he cannot suggest any more suitable site for its re-erection than the present one and recommending that the same may be allowed to remain where it is for the present.

The refreshment rooms should be sold for removal and the plot should be fenced in as proposed.

Government Gazette Notification, Marine Department, dated 16th March 1901 re-appointing the undernoted gentlemen as Trustees of the Port of Bombay for two years from 1st April 1901:—Captain W. S. Goodridge, C.I.E., R.N. Mr. W. L. Harvey, I.C.S. Mr. E. Gray, I.C.S. Mr. J. Willcocks.

Letter from the Traffic Manager dated 14th March 1901, reporting that at about 7 p.m. on the 10th idem a fire broke out on the Colaba Co's, Cotton Green, West of Colaba Road, in Cotton Plot No. 14, standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay, and that the fire was extinguished in a very short time with the assistance of the Cotton Green Fire Service, damage being nominal.

Letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 15th March 1901, reporting that on the 12th idem unventilated coal (Bengal) heap No. 8 stacked at Clarke Bunder in the name of Messrs. Jehankirjee B. Petit and Co. was found to be heated and that the heap was broken and the coal spread out to cool by the owners' men.

The following were among the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 22nd Mar. 1901.	Total from 1st April 1900 to 22nd Mar. 1901.	For week ending 22nd Mar 1900.	Total from 1st April 1899 to 22nd Mar. 1900.
Vessels piloted into harbour	25	1,005	23	979
" out of "	17	1,0[illegible]	26	991
" transported	11	632	7	651
" attended to	1	78	4	61
" warped "	2	55	0	59

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin" Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

"Hair Preserved and Beautified" by using the only reliable preparation, Rowland's Macassar Oil, which restores the hair, promotes the growth, and strengthens the roots more effectually than anything else. For fair or grey hair use Rowland's Golden Macassar Oil, which does not stain or darken the hair or linen. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

On March 11th a boiler explosion occurred at the Dorrmus Steam Laundry Chicago. About forty persons, including men, women, and some children, had just come to work when the disaster occurred. The bodies of five women and three men have been recovered. Two males and four females are missing. Twenty-five were injured, four fatally. The explosion of the boiler, which was in the basement, literally tore the building, a two-storey brick one, into fragments. The buildings in the blocks around were shaken, and had their windows shattered by the concussion.

Sir Harry Johnston, who is as ardent a naturalist as he is a capable administrator, continually keeps in his mind the desires of museums at home. He has just sent over to the British Museum the remains of a chimpanzee obtained in East Africa. This beast is principally known from specimens which come from the Gaboon and from west tropical Africa, though several travellers have met with it further to the east. Livingstone, for instance, described the mysterious "Soko," of whose identity we do not know much. The late Emin Pasha found this anthropoid ape in Uganda, and many zoologists have thought that the eastern form of chimpanzee would prove to be different from the western. There does not at present, however, seem to be much ground for believing in any differences. When live chimpanzees come home they are for the most part mere babies, and it is certain that, as the creature grows up, its face becomes blacker and blacker, until ultimately it rivals its sable and human neighbours. The older and blacker-faced chimpanzees have been sometimes distinguished from the beasts with browny flesh-coloured physiognomies, Sir H. Johnston's collections will probably sooner or later settle this matter for us.

At last one realises the beginning of the very end of of Christ's Hospital in its old home in the City, for the first of the three final "public suppings" has just taken place, and when they are finished no further public functions will be held in the fine old hall in Newgate-street. The organ, which the late Mr. George Cooper used to play with such magnificent effect, will almost immediately be removed to Horsham, whither also, it is to be presumed, will go the paintings supposed to be by Holbein and Verrio, and the well-known picture of Her late Majesty attending on horseback her first review at Aldershot.

Commenting the other day on the new passport regulations for Switzerland, it was pointed out that they were so framed as to suggest that any tourists staying for the ordinary term of a summer holiday would require to arm himself with the necessary credentials. It is evident that doubt has been created in other minds, for we learn from Messrs. Cook that, having investigated the matter, they find that no change has been made in the regulation which has been in force for some years—viz., that "passengers staying less than two months are not called upon to produce a passport."

The most interesting of all the "finds" at the excavations now going forward in the Roman Forum is a portion of an ancient map of the city of Rome. It is engraved in marble, and the fragment discovered is indented with a plan of the Pantheon (drawn before the alterations carried out by the Emperor Vespasian), a portion of the neighbouring baths of Agrippa, and some other buildings. It is fervently hoped that other fragments of this unique specimen of ancient municipal cartography may come to light. It would help us moderns to orientate ourselves in the streets of the Rome of Augustus and Tiberius as exactly as Sam Weller did in the streets of the London of William IV. and the early years of Victoria.

A correspondent of the "Westminister" writes: "A proud and happy man should be Sir Walter Besant! Not only has his dream become realised on the banks of the Thames, but a sister 'house beautiful' is to arise on the banks of the Seine. Our French neighbours, having in their 'Universites Populaires,' imitated our Oxford Settlements, Toynbee Hall, and the like, are now determined to have their People's Palace; and not one only but many. The first is to be built in Paris, other cities to follow suit. The English happily—or unhappily—muddle through everything. In France the methodical spirit ever prevails, and before a stone of the building is laid its statutes, objects, and working generally are set forth in detail. "The Parisian People's Palace is to be built and maintained by a limited liability company issuing shares of 50 fr., every shareholder having a voice in the general management. Among the supporters of the movement are many well-known names—Clemenceau, among journalists; Zola, Anatole France, Lavisse the historian; Brisson, former President of the Chamber; Gabriel Monod, the well-known Protestant writer—these "inter alios." On the working committee are promoters of the "Universite Populaire", now in full swing all over France. In plan and scope, the French People's Palace will resemble its forerunner at Mile End, having baths, Temperance restaurants, gymnasium, theatre, museum, gardens, to say nothing of class-rooms and workshops."

The gypsy families who invade London every winter are already preparing to take their departure into the country. Every year, with the approach of could weather, thousands of these nomads come into London, and as regularly leave when warmer weather shows signs of approaching. When in town they frequent the suburbs, each family haunting the same district year after year, and setting up their homes on some convenient open space. Now and again they are dismayed to find a stately villa or a set of new shops occupying the old pitch. Within the last ten years or so the gypsy folk have felt the pressure of English law and order severely, especially in the matter of the children's education. The old class of Romany Rai, is in this way passing away and a new generation arising which talks modern Romany, and has discarded the old deep language, with its inflections, which is so interesting to students of philology.

The death of the Earl of Arran leaves the Prime Minister with one kinsman the less; for Viscount Cranborne, Lord Salisbury's eldest son, is married to the second daughter of the last Earl of Arran. By that odd coincidence which fascinates us all, both the Marquis of Salisbury and the Earl of Arran, the father of the Viscount and the father of the Viscountess Cranborne, derive from City Alderman; Lord Salisbury from Alderman Gascoyne, and Lord Arran from one Gerard Gore, an Alderman of the City of London at the close of the sixteenth century.

The most romantically interesting personage in the Gore family is that Lady Cecilia Underwood, the seventh daughter of the second Earl of Arran, who was created Duchess of Inverness. Many people said that the one mistake Queen Victoria ever made was to create the ecclesiastically married wife of her uncle the Duke of Sussex, Countess of Inverness. Legally, she could not have been married, for the Royal marriage Act would make the Royal assent and consent of Parliament necessary; and it was never obtained by the Duke of Sussex either in the case of Lady Cecilia Underwood or in that of the Lady Augusta Murry, whom he had married ecclesiastically twice, once in January at Rome, and again in December following, at St. George's, Hanoversquare.

It is reported that Lord Methuen has captured Pearson, the commandant of Wolmaranstad, who is regarded as being, next to Delarey, responsible for the abominable murder of five prisoners. Considering that one prisoner escaped, and is therefore able to detail the facts, Lord Methuen ought to have no difficulty in deciding whether Pearson is guilty or not of this most flagitious crime. If he finds that he is, we sincerely hope that he will hang the scoundrel out of hand, and serve Delarey in the same way as soon as he can lay hands upon him.

Some figures have been placed at our disposal proving in a remarkable degree the apathy of the voter at the County Council election, which has returned the Radicals once more, and with an overwhelming majority. For the first council the percentage of voting was 38·3, in 1892 it was 44·5, increasing at the next two elections to 49·0 and 59·1. The proportion recording their votes this month was only 37·3, actually 13 per cent. lower than in 1898. These figures, while they are a discredit to Conservative voters, absolutely dispose of the idea that London in matters municipal has lately experienced a great and new wave of Radical enthusiasm.

Many and various are the modes of towing to be seen on the road in the days of early spring, from the long cord hitching one machine to another, to the more or less clumsy hand assistance which is not strictly "towing," although it achieves the same end. The best and simplest method is to attach a cord to the saddle pillar, the loose end of which can be picked up by the towee, and twisted round the handle-bar stem. At the same time many cases arise, with ladies especially, where assistance is only occasionally and and temporarily desired. Up a long hill, or towards the end of an early season ride, the mere man can spare some of his brute strength to add to the pleasure of his lady companions. Hence you will often see a pair riding uphill, the gentleman holding the lady's handle, or mayhap her elbow. If he be an amorous swain the only method by which he can give assistance is to place his arm around the lady's waist, and it is wonderful how often he finds that the labour of riding demands his aid.

The danger of pandering to the taste for sensation was never better exemplified than by the very sad case of suicide which has just come to light. A young man had attended the representation of a melodrama, in which one of the characters was made to commit suicide by hanging himself in the presence of the audience. This exhibition seems to have so got on to the nerves of the young man that a very few days after he committed suicide in the same way. If sensational exhibitations are to be attended by results such as this they had better be suppressed.

Mr. Sydney Lee writes with reference to the task assigned him by the delegates of the Clarendon Press to contribute a preface to the collotype facsimile of the copy of the Shakespeare First Folio, 1623 now being prepared for publication from the copy at Chatsworth. The Shakespeare First Folio is, from the literary point of view, as Mr. Lee remarks, the most valuable book in the literature of the world. Much uncertainty exists at present as to the precise number of original copies now extant; and as the preparation of the new facsimile offers a favourable opportunity for making for the first time a census of the copies that now survive, Mr. Lee asks owners in all parts of the world to facilitate his endeavours to make the record accurate and exhaustive.

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DR. CREIGHTON, as was well known to his intimate friends, approached the exhausting work of bishop of the metropolis with some fear and misgiving, and spoke of "that great, wicked London." Whilst not his equal in some respects, Dr. Ingram has advantages his predecessor lacked. Notwithstanding its sins and its misery, notwithstanding the tremendous contrasts that it offers between the extremes of luxury and poverty, London (concludes my clerical contributor) has now a bishop who not only knows it but loves it, and who, with courageous optimism, has good hopes for its future.

The Rev. John Samuel Sidebotham, who died at the ripe age of three score years and ten—man's allotted span—was literally a great man. His work as editor of "Crockford" made him a power in Church circles, in which his influence was well and wisely wielded. His ironic exhortations to those clergy who were sinful enough to ignore his application for information always provided entertaining reading; indeed, the genial editor himself must have enjoyed writing those wonderful prefaces year by year.

Prebendary Sidebotham's physical bulk once led to a rather funny incident. When he was the guest of a well-known cathedral dignitary in the South, the sons and daughters of the host were brought one by one into the drawing-room to be presented to the visitor. Last of all came the youngest, a little fellow of an inquisitive turn. Evidently impressed with the vast proportions of the visitor, the terrible infant turned to his mother and inquired; "When the gentleman sits down, does he use two chairs?" None present enjoyed the joke more keenly than the Editor of "Crockford" himself.

Lord Hugh Cecil is the "enfant terrible" of his party and still more of his family. Tall, thin as a reed, very pallid, very nervous—his long, thin hands shake for half an hour before he rises even to ask a question—he looks more like a pale-faced young curate than the ordinary layman or strenuous politician. He has considerable powers of eloquence; the speech which he delivered in favour of the motion for the imprisonment of recalcitrant members was extremely clever and original, but it had no relevance to his amendment. Lord Hugh's leaders were in despair over the motion, and it was said that Mr. Balfour himself called the youth into his private room to remonstrate with him and beg him to withdraw. But underneath all his fragility Lord Hugh carries a very obstinate spirit!

Mr. Balfour treated his youthful relative very tenderly, arguing nearly half an hour with perfect seriousness against the proposal. Mr. Balfour and all the family are devoted to "Linky," as he is called in the domestic circle. The Irish members were delighted, for it gave them two hours further discussion and so made an all-night sitting possible. The most humorous comment was that of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. Looking up at the clock when Lord Hugh rose, he murmured. "It's about the usual hour for family worship?"

One of the stories told with delight about Lord Hugh is that seated at table with his father and a number of guests just after he had left college, he startled everybody by exclaiming with considerable emphasis, "I don't agree with you at all, father." Lord Salisbury was then Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, but then Lord Hugh had just become Fellow of Hertford and, I believe, President of the Oxford Union too!

That newest arrival in the ranks of monthlies devoted to feminine interests, the "Lady's Magazine," bids fair to leave all others behind in its enterprise and up-to-dateness. The March number contains a delightfully vivid and intimate account by Lady Claude Macdonald of her experiences during the terrible time of the siege of Pekin. "Babies in perambulators," says Lady Macdonald, "and ladies strolling about the compound, comparing notes on what each would exchange to supply the other's store-room deficiencies, made the scene a lively one, and over all was the constant firing and whizz and scream of bullets, with, at intervals, singing from the chapel where the missionaries held their services. This was the daily life. The making of sheets, pillow-cases, and shirts for the hospital; of sandbags, for which all the curtains and draperies, even to some rolls of silk given to me by the King of Corea, were sacrificed, kept us busy during the day. On a low computation, I think we ladies must have made about thirty thousand sandbags."

Lady Macdonald does not go in for harrowing the feelings of her readers, but reading between the lines of the following bright bit of narrative one may well judge of the awful anxiety of every hour and every minute of those weeks of suspense. "One morning it was reported that the enemy were at work on the Imperial City wall some 300 yards away. My husband, who had been given by the other Ministers supreme command of the defences, at once went up to the top storey of the students' quarters and mounted a ladder with his favourite Marine—the 'bad character' of the detachment. He tells me that the men who are always getting into trouble in times of peace are generally the best when one is in a 'tight place.' From this vantage point he could see through field glasses, the enemy moving a gun into position evidently on some sort of platform, which they had constructed on the other side of the wall.

"A MANDARIN easily distinguished by his official hat) was stooping over the gun as if aiming. My husband, who was musketry instructor to his old regiment, seized the Marine's rifle, and took a steady shot at the battery. Just as he fired, from the spot at which he had aimed rose a cloud of white smoke. Instantly there was a crash, and a round shot came smashing through the wall above his head only some six feet to the right—a very good shot on the part of the Mandarin."

Miss Irene Perry was seated in her dressing-room in New Orleans when she received a telegram from Mr. Tom B. Davis. That very enterprising manager had crossed the Atlantic in search of new talent; and knowing what Miss Irene Perry could do, he resolved to employ her the first moment she was free, and communicated with her in characteristically prompt fashion. The negotiations did not come to anything then, but later on they were resumed; and now Miss Irene Perry is in London preparing for the rehearsals of The Silver Slipper, the new piece Mr Davis is engaged in putting on the stage.

Though she is still on the right side of thirty, Miss Perry has had one of the most varied careers on the stage; has been the darling of opera bouffe—with all the youths of New York sighing for her smiles; has been in legitimate drama as a commedienne under Augustin Daly, that genius among managers; an dance and sing and at the same time pronounce her lines with the distinctness and the distinction of the thoroughly trained and intelligent actress. Petite in figure, bright and sympathetic in face, with fine, flashing, dark eyes, and slightly turned up and arch nose of the Celtic race to which she belongs—her real name, let me whisper it soft, is Brady—above all things thoroughly intelligent, she will be a brilliant addition to the now largely growing army of Transatlantic talent on our stage. She has the additional charm of being, perhaps, the most popular woman on the American stage. She has yet to make an enemy. I wish her all success.

Miss Bessie Hatton, whose new novel, "Her Master Passion," has just been issued by Messrs. C. Arthur Pearson, is a gifted young writer who seems to oscillate between literature and the stage and to be equally successful in both. The original Lady Eve of Mr. H. A. Jones' "Judah;" the original Lucy White, in London, of Mr. Barrie's "Professor's Love Story;" the very remarkable Francois of Sir Henry Irving's revival of Richelieu, and the still more notable Prince and Pauper, both, in the dramatic version of Mark Twain's picturesque story, Miss Hatton has a memorable record of fine dramatic work. In the intervals she has produced literature of a high order. Many big critics pronounced her volume of fairy tales, "The Village of Youth," the most poetic of modern fables, and as a novelist she is likely to make a no less distinguished mark. She is well equipped for both tasks.

I had an interesting conversation the other night in the House of Commons on the new enrolments for the Yeomanry with Dr. Hastings Stewart. It is characteristic of the new phase into which the war has entered, that a vast proportion of the recruits are men who have resolved to settle down in Africa when peace is restored, and who hope to find there a home and the prosperity and career which a new country is always calculated to give. Dr. Stewart himself is as interesting as his work—with his keen black dark eyes—full of fun and at the same time of shrewdness; just the kind of man to put in charge of a number of young fellows who are trying every expedient—whether well or ill—to get their chance of going to the front. Dr. Stewart himself has been a wanderer in his time, and has seen most parts of the Empire, has observed and thought as well as read, and now is settled down after all these wanderings to practice in London. He has had tremendously hard work with the Yeomanry—no fewer than 9,000 men have been examined during the last few weeks—but strong, resolute and tireless, he laughs at labour—as the young have a right to do. I trust his services will not go unregarded, as those of medical men are too liable to do.

Miss Minnie Chappell, whose bi-monthly "Sunday at Home" form one of the most attractive features of the winter social seasons, represents on her own neat and tastefully frocked person the famous musical house of Metzler and Co. She is a delightful hostess, and her new home in Brook Street, Mayfair, is a dream of beauty. Everybody worth hearing is heard in the course of the winter in that ideal music-room—and this not because their hostess is a power, but because she is a favourite.

In her home and social duties Miss Chappell has a valuable coadjutor in Miss Mary Quain, the daughter of the late Sir Richard Quain. The great physician was a very kindly man, but of the nervous, irascible type—the type that produces some of the best workers. "Good Lord relieve us!" he was heard to exclaim one day after a long morning devoted to the interviewing of the jaundiced and the dyspeptic.

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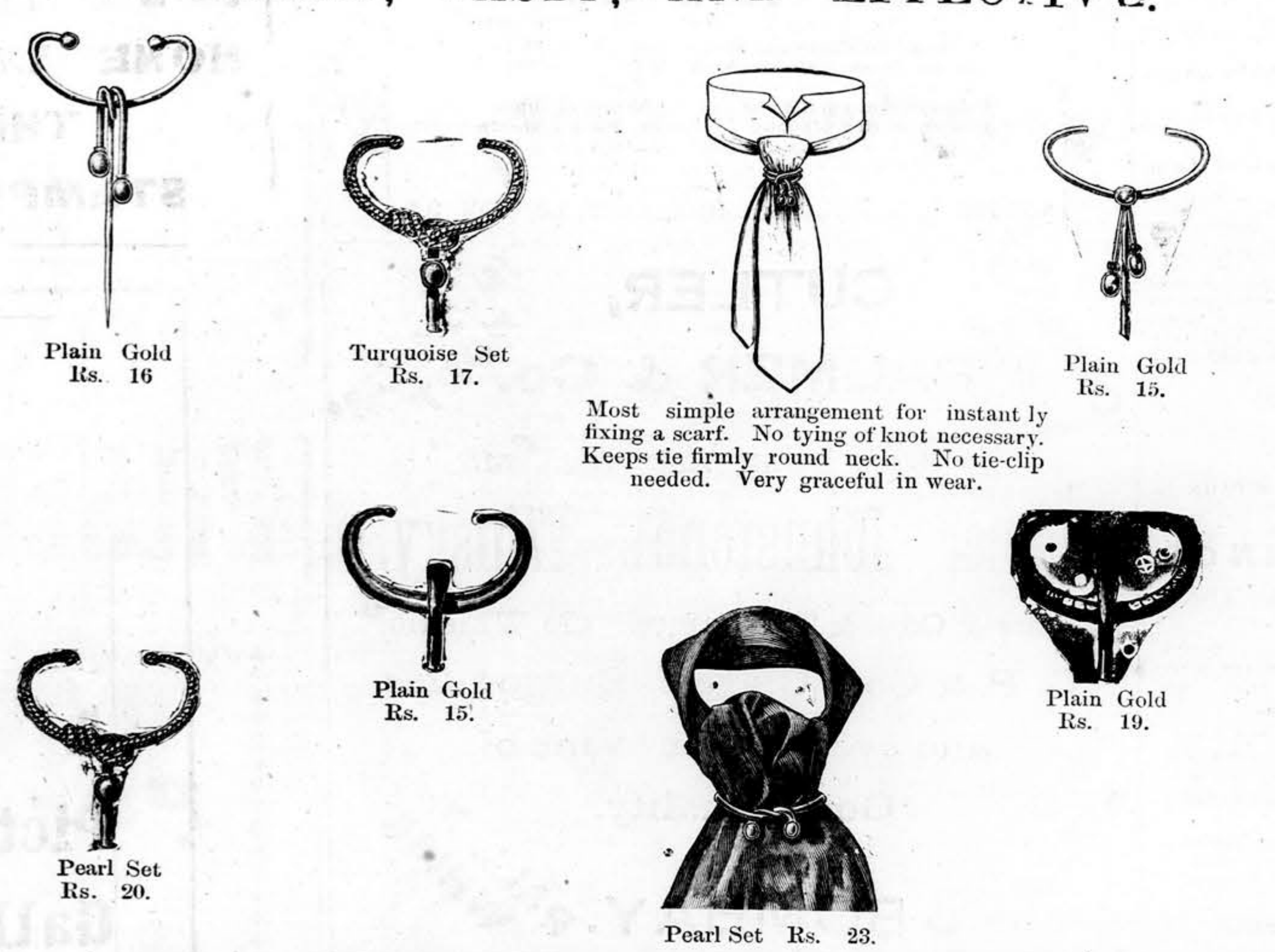
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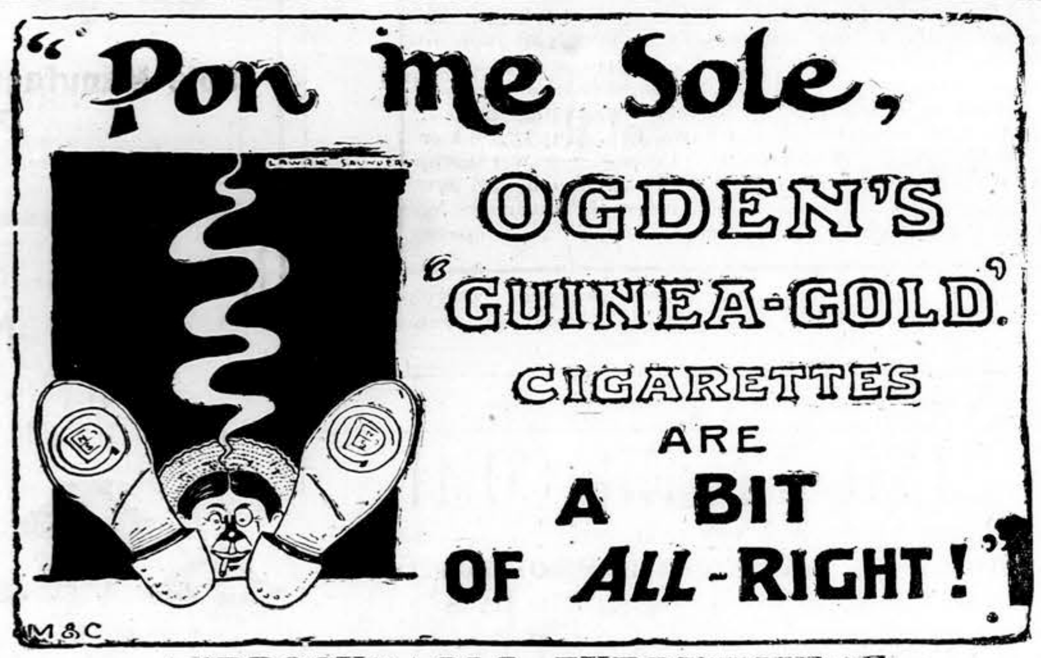
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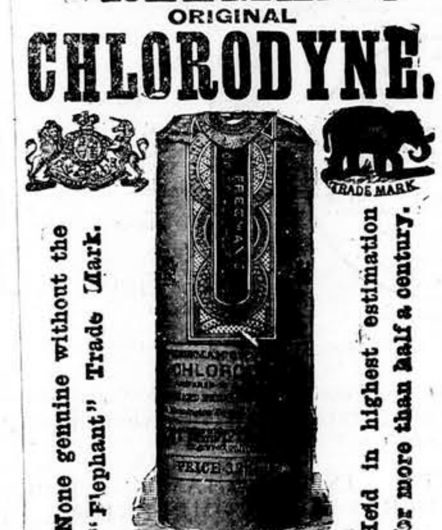
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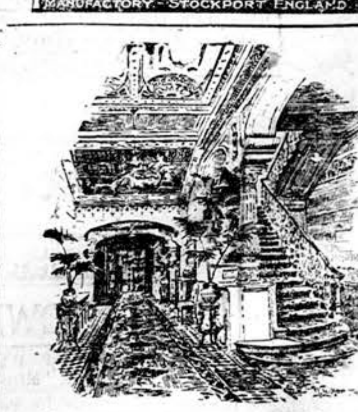


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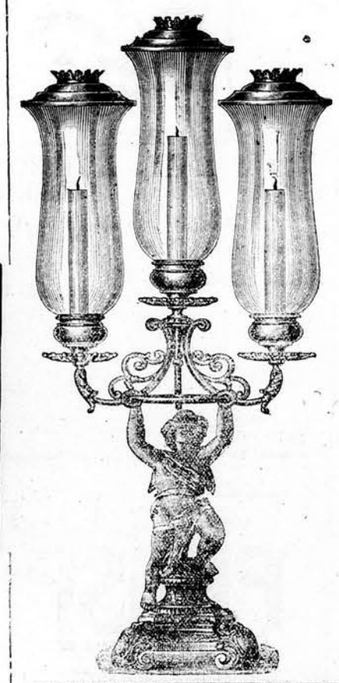
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